THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 4th March 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Women Police

* 35 *Q*.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any women have been recruited in the Police Force in this State;

(*b*) if so, the number of women so recruited; and

(*c*) the duties assigned to them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) & (*c*) Does not arise, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, why no women have been recruited to the Women Police Force and whether there are any special reasons for not recruiting them to the Police Force?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot give any reasons as such for not recruiting women to the Police Force. All along it has been the men's Police. Of course, they have been looking after men and women. But, now, the question of having a women Police wing in the State Police Force has been under examination and consideration for a pretty long time and recently, Government have accepted the proposal to have a small skeleton Police staff of women consisting of one Assistant Sub-Inspector and six constables for attending to certain specific work. Hon. Members would have been aware that this proposal is contained in the Budget proposals about the Police.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What are the specific duties for which the women Police would be drafted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: As it is, this small skeleton force that will be drafted would attend particularly to women passengers in the railways. But, generally, Sir, these are the purposes for which the women Police Force, if it is considered—and it has been considered—necessary, could be appropriately and usefully employed. Patrolling areas where undesirable women may frequent, rescue young girls found homeless and in danger of becoming prostitutes, accompanying the Police on Immoral Traffic Act raids, escorting to court and guarding in court female prisoners, escorting remand and female undertrial prisoners,

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assisting Investigation officers and questioning complainants in cases such as assaults on women, rape, etc., and questioning women accused and women and child witnesses, patrolling large railway stations and meeting trains to deal with, control and assist women passengers, dealing with stray children and bandobust duties at large gatherings where women congregate.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : Could not the women Police be employed to run the ' May I help you ' squads that have recently come into existence in the State?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Let us first try with the small skeleton staff in the railways. Then, we shall see what we can do further with the experience that we would be gaining.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Sir, are the Government of the opinion that women in the Police Force cannot discharge the duties and responsibilities which men can discharge?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not know, Sir, whether the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has a different view, but I think it is the general view that on account of physical handicaps, women Police cannot discharge their duties and responsibilities in the same way as men Police are expected to discharge and have been discharging.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : What about strong women?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Even strong women, unless they are transformed into men, cannot become men for this purpose.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : What is the special dress that will be provided for the women Police Force?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There should be no difficulty about the dress. Hon. Members have seen Scouts and N.C.C's. wearing special dress and that is not a very important matter. But that is also under examination.

Srimathi Mary C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : May I know when the women Police Force will start work?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That would depend upon hon. Members passing this Budget. (Laughter.)

Non-payment of salaries to teachers of Elementary Schools in Nannilam taluk

* 36 *Q.*—Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the teachers of elementary schools under the management of Panchayats in Nannilam taluk of Tanjore district have not been paid their salaries due from 1st March 1957; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance) : (*a*) The salaries of teachers have since been paid.

(*b*) The delay in payment of salaries was presumably due to want of adequate funds with the Panchayats and also to the delay in the sanction of teaching grants by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards states that this delay was occasioned in consequence of the shifting of the office of the Regional Inspector from Tiruchirappalli to Madurai.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government information. Sir, that even to-day in Vishnupuram Panchayat in Nannilam taluk, there are teachers who have not got their salaries for the past one year or two?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Government have no such information. The hon. Member may put a separate question, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly issue instructions to the concerned officers to see that the teachers are regularly paid their monthly salaries as also their increments or at least appoint a Special Officer to investigate the matter as I have been receiving several representations in respect of this matter?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I ask a question, Sir? Do the Government pay compensation to teachers for the delay in the payment of their salaries? If payment of salary is delayed, it means loss to the teachers. Are the Government compensating the teachers for the loss that they are sustaining?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is no provision for the payment of compensation in such cases. As regards the question put by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy, I wish to state that there is no need to say that people should observe rules. Whenever there is a breach of rules, it may be brought to the notice of the Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware that not only in Nannilam taluk but in other places also in panchayat schools, the payment of salaries is delayed for a number of months?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government can understand it but I cannot say that they are aware of every case where there is delayed payment. These things should be brought to the notice of Government as specific instances.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Supposing a specific case of delay in payment of salary is brought to the notice of the Government, what steps would the Government take?

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We see that the salaries are paid as in this very case the salaries have been paid.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government issue instructions through the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to see that the teachers in the Vishnupuram School are paid their salaries immediately whatever be the cause for the delay in payment?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Unless the Government know for a fact that there is delayed payment, we cannot issue instructions. So far we have only a report from the hon. Member on the floor of this House. We will have to find out whether there has been delayed payment in the cases referred to.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As I have been posted with written information that the concerned teachers have appealed to the Government, will the Government take up the appeal and issue instructions?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member may put a separate question.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : How does this want of funds arise when there is already Budget provision? If it is due to administrative delays, it is one thing. But we are unable to understand how this want of funds could arise.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Panchayats do not have adequate funds. They have to pay in the first instance and recoup later. That is the difficulty.

Small-scale and Heavy Industries

3–10 p.m. * 37 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any small-scale and heavy industries are going to be established in the State during the year 1958–59; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) The Government do not propose to start any heavy industries during 1958–59. It is proposed to start the following small-scale industrial units during 1958–59 :—

(1) Wood Seasoning Plant with Saw Mill and Servicing Unit at Guindy.

(2) Common Lease Shop in the Industrial Estate at Guindy.

(3) Cycle Assembling Unit at Guindy.

(4) Cycle Assembling Unit at Vellore.

(5) Industrial Co-operative Timber Works at Marthandam.

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(6) A co-operative society for Carpenters and Black-smiths at Thookanaickenpalayam (Coimbatore district).

(7) A Co-operative Steel Trunks Factory at Nagapattinam.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : சேலத்தில் அலுமினியம் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்தும் விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் என்ன முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : அது விஷயமாக நிரந்தரமான முடிவு ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அங்கு கிடைக்கும் பாக்சைட் கனிப்பொருளைப்பற்றி ஒரு சர்ச்சை இருந்து வருகிறது. அதுபற்றி முடிவான அபிப்பிராயத்தை பிரெஞ்சு நிபுணர்கள் இன்னும் சொல்லவில்லை. சொன்னவுடன் அது விஷயமாக முடிவு செய்யப்படும்.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether there is any possibility of starting of heavy industries in the private sector in our State?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : I welcome most heartily every effort by private industrialists to start industries in the Madras State and I assure all those people who wish to start industries in the State every facility which the Government can give.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் என்ன என்ன தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தலாம் என்று ஆராய்ந்து யோசனைகள் கூறுவதற்கான குழு ஒன்றை அரசாங்கத்தார் நியமித்தார்கள் அல்லவா ? அந்தக் குழுவினர் என்ன யோசனைகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? அவைகள் விஷயமாக அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏதாவது முடிவிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்களா ?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தொழில்களைப்பற்றி ஆராய்வதற்காக ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டது. என்ன என்ன தொழில்களை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தளாம் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்தறிவதற்காக அந்தக் கமிட்டி சில உப-கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்திருக்கிறது. அந்த உப-கமிட்டிகளின் ரிப்போர்ட்டுகள் இன்னும் தயாராகவில்லை.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Have the Government invited any private agencies to start heavy industries in this State?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : The invitation is made every time during Budget discussions and in replying to questions. I hope this will be treated as an invitation.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from the invitations and assurances of facilities being provided, may I know whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries has taken any initiative in contacting industrialists of the South and creating that feeling in them that they should come out with some proposals?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : It is exactly for that purpose that we have constituted the State Industrial Development Committee and in that Committee we discuss the possibilities of starting new industries in the State. Then we also consider the persons who are competent to do that. I do not think that any further steps could be taken beyond what has been done now.

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Legislative Assembly Hall at Government House Estate, Mount Road

* 38 *Q.*—Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred by the Government in converting the Legislative Assembly Hall at Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras, into a Children's Theatre ; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to use this Hall for conducting public meetings also?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance) : (*a*) The question is still under consideration of the Government. An estimate of Rs. 1 lakh for making alterations and improvements to the Legislative Assembly Hall in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras, for use as a Children's Theatre, as well as for the furnishings, has been recently received from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and is under examination.

(*b*) No.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government allow the Hall for holding public functions or music performances on payment of rent when the Hall is free and not required for children's shows?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : Certain alterations have got to be made in this Hall if it is to be treated as the Children's Theatre and until final decisions are taken in this behalf, we do not want to create any precedent by giving it on hire to someone or another.

Sri T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it not the intention to have it only as the Children's Theatre? Very recently, if I remember aright, when the inauguration took place, a performance also was held for the children. Has it not been decided to have it only as the Children's Theatre?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, it has been decided to have it as the Children's Theatre. But the further question whether it could be used as a meeting hall is still undecided.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will it not be more advisable for the Government to keep the Hall always closed so that posterity may always say that once upon a time the Legislative Assembly met there and that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent on its construction? Will it not be more advisable to keep it as a relic at least? (Laughter.)

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, it all depends on how one looks at it. If the hon. Member thinks that by closing it, posterity will remember it, I differ from him. Perhaps, people will remember it more if it is put to some use.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : Will there be these film shows everyday? Will they not ruin the children?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We do not want to ruin the children.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If I remember aright, the Prime Minister who inaugurated it said, 'I am happy that it is being put to better use.' Does keeping the Hall closed for six months in a year mean its being put to better use?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It will be put to better use if it is used as a Children's Theatre, and it is expected that there will be one or two shows every month. It would not be kept closed for six months in a year as the hon. Member suggests.

Decentralization of work in Government Press

* 39 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government for decentralization of the work in Madras Government Press and for the location of a Branch Press in each district; and

(*b*) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (*a*) No.
(*b*) Does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider the proposal to have District Presses at least in big places like Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, etc. as the work in the Press in the Mint buildings is very heavy and also the starting of District Presses would provide work for some in those centres?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I shall examine the suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2–30 p.m. to-day, the following programme of business has been decided upon :—

Tuesday, 4th March 1958 ..	General discussion on the Budget for the year 1958–59.
Wednesday, 5th March 1958 ..	
Thursday, 6th March 1958 ..	
Friday, 7th March 1958 ..	

Saturday, 8th March 1958	..	The Madras Bhoodan Yagna, Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1957).
		The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1958).
		The Madras Animal Preservation Bill, 1958 (to be introduced).
Monday, 17th March 1958	..	Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly.
Tuesday, 18th March 1958	..	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1958, and other Government Bills.
Wednesday, 19th March 1958	..	Presentation of the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1957–58 and other Government Bills, if any.
Thursday, 20th March 1958	..	Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly.
Tuesday, 25th March 1958	..	Discussion on the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission.
Thursday, 27th March 1958	..	(as above)
Wednesday, 26th March 1958	..	Discussion on the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1957–58.
Friday, 28th March 1958	.	Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1958, subject to the Bill being passed by the Assembly.

The Council will meet from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all these days.

Further programme will be announced in due course.

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1958–59—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now continue the discussion on the Budget.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a point of information, Sir. Would it not be possible to display in the lobby outside the list of speakers for the day and also give an indication of the time when they would be speaking so that we may have that information . . .

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MR. CHAIRMAN : It would not be possible to do that. It is quite impossible. I do not get the names of speakers beforehand sometimes. Chits come in when I am sitting here. It is difficult to adjust the time for the speakers. That is why some Members are disappointed at times.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I have suggested this because there is such a facility provided in other countries, in our Parliament and in some other Parliaments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless the hon. Members who intend to speak give me their names in time, I cannot adjust the time. Such a thing never happens.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual the hon. Member Sri Purushotham initiated the debate on the Budget and right from the beginning he showered plenty of blessings on the Government. I do not grudge it. As usual, he showered blessings—please mark the word 'blessings'. When he was talking on the taxation proposals. I wondered whether even for them blessings were required and that too, blessings in plenty. Well, that is by the way.

After a very careful perusal of the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister and also the supplemental speech—if I could use that expression—of the Leader of the House, one comes to the fair conclusion that the Madras Government, no doubt with the limited resources at their disposal to the tune of Rs. 62 crores, have done very well in spreading them uniformly and evenly on the various departments. On that account, there cannot be much criticism that a particular department has been starved or has not been treated properly or that another department has been given much more than what is necessary. Of course, arguments can be advanced on either side, but those who are in power, with all the information at their disposal, have tried to do their best to have a uniform spreading of the expenditure on the various departments, particularly those connected with nation-building activities. With the limited resources of our State, that is, Rs. 62·40 crores—it will come to Rs. 63 crores—we are spending a sum of Rs. 12 crores and odd on Education. It works out to more or less 20 per cent of the entire Revenue Account. As was said by the Hon. the Leader of the House in his speech, compared to the figure of Rs. 4 crores and odd in the year 1945–46, we have got now Rs. 12 crores for Education in spite of the fact that the State is smaller than what it was in the year 1945–46 in respect of area. Really we may take credit for it. If we have comparative figures for the States, we can find out whether the Madras State is the only State which is spending such a substantial sum on Education. I have no grievance on that account. When I was listening to the speeches of some of the Members representing the teachers, I was anxious to know what suggestions they would offer to do something for the teachers. I do have all my sympathy for them. They being educationists and being in the know of things better, I

thought that they could surely suggest to the Government, 'No doubt you are spending Rs. 12 crores. You can effect economy here and there and that amount or whatever is saved could be diverted to giving relief to the teachers.' Unless such a suggestion is made. it would be very difficult to adjust things. If the entire expenditure on Education is taken into consideration, we will find that every item—whether at the University level or on the technical side—is thought of only because there is a dire necessity for it. However, we should feel happy and proud that a sum of Rs. 12 crores is being spent on a single item, namely, Education, which works out to 20 per cent of the entire income in 1958–59. I do not want to say much about Education here. But I may remind the Hon. the Leader of the House—as I stated last year—that the Government themselves thought of the great difficulties to which second grade colleges were put, financially at any rate, when they were upgraded to the first grade. The Minister for Finance who fortunately happens to be the Minister for Education also felt the difficulties to which they were put. He said, 'The Government of Madras appreciate the difficulty. We are in correspondence with the Central Government.' If I remember aright, last year there was a matching grant also to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. What happened to that? At what stage is it now? I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to clarify that point. But might I say on this occasion that the second grade colleges which were upgraded last year are in dire need of financial help and that if something is not forthcoming from the Government, they will be put to a good deal of trouble in the coming year? I am sure the Leader of the House will bestow some thought and attention on this.

3-20 p.m. Then, Sir, there is the second aspect—the question of our finances. I was just perusing the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading the whole thing. He has stated, "The Commission's recommendations do not meet our case in full". But the Hon. the Finance Minister, being a clever man, has not given any specific reasons for that but has left it at that. It would have been much better if he had said how the recommendations of the Finance Commission had fallen short of our expectations. There is also another significant statement in his Budget speech. It is stated, "We may no doubt feel that a more liberal approach would have been justified, but we must appreciate that the resources of the Centre are also limited . . ." Here also the statement is in contradicting terms. The Government of Madras may have some reason or other for not agreeing with the recommendations and findings of the Finance Commission. It may be political or otherwise. All the same, I may say, Sir, that the Madras State has not been treated in the manner in which and the extent to which we expected the Finance Commission to deal with it.

Sir, there is another thing. If I could refer to you, Sir, the Madras State has been classified for all practical purposes as a forward State throughout India. This is so as far as my knowledge

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goes. I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House on what basis the Madras State has been classified as a forward State. It might perhaps have been so before 1953. Then because of its size, because of its population and because of its historical importance the Madras State might have been regarded as a forward State. We are not sorry for that.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : 'Forward', yes, in respect of taxation.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Possibly, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is correct in that respect. But, Sir, that is by the way. I really do not know why Madras State should be regarded as a forward State. Only three States in India are classified as "forward States". They are Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The rest of the States are regarded as "backward States". This may be, I think, economically or financially. They are, therefore, being given assistance by the Central Government. This year some of these States have been given a sum of four crores of rupees. Similarly, I think Madras should have been classified as backward so that similar financial assistance could be secured. I may, particularly, mention here that we are really backward, backward in resources, backward in industrial development and backward in other activities. If the criteria for deciding whether a particular State is backward or not are really applied, Madras should have been classified as a "backward" State, and, as I said earlier, a sum of four crores of rupees could be secured. Then we could have allotted that sum for primary education or for small nation-building activities.

I may also incidentally point out, Sir, that there is no note on what the assets and the liabilities of the State are. This should have been noted so that the public could watch what our public debt is. But we do not have ready information.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : It has been mentioned in the last year's Budget.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Then, Sir, there is also the question of paying interest at varied rates on the loans. There is also the demand, I think, from the Government of Madras that instead of the Government paying interest ranging from 3 per cent to 14½ per cent, it would be much better for the Government of Madras to consolidate all their debts and fix the interest at a uniform rate of 2 to 2½ per cent. But I leave it to the Government for decision.

Sir, when I am speaking on this subject, I must say that last year's Budget was a deficit Budget to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores. But I am happy to note that conditions have improved since then. The Government can take credit and the Hon. the Finance Minister also takes credit for that.

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(Deputy Chairman in the Chair).

3-30 p.m. Therefore, Sir, when such was the position, I do not feel that conditions are in any way going to be bad as far as this year is concerned. If we take the speech of the Finance Minister, we see that he himself visualises that this year will be better in point of finance than last year. If this is the position, I see no justification for the Government to launch on these new taxation measures. Might I assure the Leader of the House and all those who are on the Treasury Benches that it is not just for the pleasure of making criticism that I am referring to these taxation proposals, though it is likely to be taken that it is usual for a Member of the Opposition to criticise all taxation proposals? Since 1946 I find that there has not been a single year wherein the Government have not brought forward taxation proposals. I speak subject to correction.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Other States have more.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I remind the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that our Ministers are very intelligent? When it suits them, they quote other States and other Ministries. When it does not suit them, they say, 'Why should we follow other States?' I am at a loss to understand why we should have taxation proposals. The deficit for this year is very much less. It is about Rs. 1,35,00,000. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: It is one crore and five lakhs of rupees). After taking into account the amount which the Government expect from the Government of India, the net deficit this year will be one crore and five lakhs of rupees. I do not understand the logic or the reasons, much less the arguments, for launching on these taxation proposals to cover this very small deficit. Accustomed as the Government are for the last twelve years to bring in taxation measures, this year also they have brought forward taxation measures. They think probably, 'Let us not exclude any fresh tax, for that would be a bad precedent next year'. Thank God, they have restricted the taxation measures to three.

First, let me take the agricultural income-tax, and say a few words on it and leave it then to our expert, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, to deal with it with all the legal acumen and knowledge that he possesses. Let me not spoil it by making a lengthy speech. We can leave the entire thing to him. Here I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that Member after Member, right from 1946, was criticising the Government for their taxation proposals. Members were asking Government, 'Why not you have agricultural income-tax?' I am sorry I do not have the record here of the various speeches of the Finance Minister. But year after year the reply was. 'It is easy to make the suggestion to have agricultural income-tax. But it is so difficult to collect it'. I think right from 1946 to 1952 (I can quote two gentlemen in this connection, though it may be embarrassing to them—one is the Hon. the Home Minister and the other is the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar), when repeated attempts were made not

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only by the Members of the Opposition but also by the Members of the Party in power to have an agricultural income-tax, they said, 'It is easy to speak of an agricultural income-tax, but very difficult to collect'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have yielded to democratic pressure.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I wish you kept up to this spirit in all matters and not with reference to taxation matters only. They said that an agricultural income-tax was very difficult to collect and was very cumbersome. Now, they are imposing this agricultural income-tax. But the difficulties to which people will be put are very great. What is the machinery they are going to create, and how are they going to collect the tax? What amount of trouble the people will be put to by having to keep accounts and submit accounts and also appeal? I will only say, 'God take care of these landholders in this State of Madras'. The day is not very far off when the landholders will voluntarily come to the Government and say, 'You can take our entire lands and put them to whatever use you like'. Not being an agriculturist myself and knowing very little about agriculture, I ask the Government whether they have examined the aspect how far this tax will affect the food production of our State. The other aspect to which I wish to refer here is that the Government will take the other income also just for the purpose of fixing the grade of taxation. I think the Press has already commented (and also Advocates have remarked) on the legal obligations involved and have expressed doubts whether this Government are competent to impose this tax. I leave the matter at this, and I am sure my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar will take it up from where I left.

The next taxation proposal is to increase the levy on diesel oil. Here also I am sorry to point out that there is no justification for an increase. The argument is, 'You are paying 35 naye paise on petrol; why should the levy on diesel oil be 10 naye paise?' This is no argument at all. The Government must know that people have switched over to diesel oil at an enormous cost. If we now impose on them this increased levy, they will be put to a lot of trouble. Just now the lorry services which are run in our State have been very helpful in transporting goods. I see the Hon. the Finance Minister is now entering the Chamber when I am making a small criticism of the taxation proposals. This increase of tax on the diesel oil from 10 to 35 naye paise is not justified. I know many of the people who are in the trade had to spend a lot of money to effect the change from petrol to diesel oil. They did so, because diesel oil was cheaper. This increase will surely affect the transport industry in Madras State. After all, the increase that the Government propose is going to be passed on to the people who are using the lorries.

The hon. Member Sri Purushotham had some sympathy for the cinema-goer. He pleaded their cause. After all, the only recreation for the poor is a visit to a cinema house once a week or

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a fortnight. Though the cinema-goer may not have to pay much, still I do not think there is any need for this tax. I am of the emphatic opinion that there is no necessity for this taxation. Even this so-called deficit of one crore and five lakhs of rupees could be managed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As they did last year.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Thank you very much.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But there is no Finance Commission now.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The speech of the Finance Minister itself contains two or three reasons. One is that in spite of the fact that there was a huge deficit to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores, conditions in our State have so improved that we are on the road to progress and that we were able to wipe out the deficit, apart from some windfalls from the decision of the Finance Commission. This year the Hon. Minister is sanguine and optimistic that the Government of India will reduce the rate of interest on loans, which would result in a saving of Rs. 60 lakhs. This is a valid factor to say that there is no necessity to cover the Budget deficit. As I have said earlier, accustomed as they are to taxation proposals year after year, the Government have brought in taxation proposals. They think, 'Let us do this irrespective of other considerations'.

I find in the Budget Memorandum that there is a statement of excess expenditure incurred by the various departments. That gives us an indication as to the excess amount which has been spent in the current year. But I do not think I shall be able to locate the figures. We find that there are shortfalls also in expenditure. The departments do not utilise the full amount allotted. In spite of my attempts, I am not able to get at the figures. However, I would be very much obliged if the Leader of the House would look into this.

At page 3 of the Budget speech, the Finance Minister says that the cost of living index has gone to 512 in December 1957.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is food price index

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The food price index has increased to 512. There is the statement that there is an increase in production. There is also the statement that all our schemes are working very well. It is the duty of the Government to find out why prices of food articles have gone up so much in this State of Madras.

3-40 p.m. As far as this State is concerned, this is one difficult problem. The whole economy of this State depends on food prices. Unfortunately, in the last three or four months, food prices have gone up considerably. I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House what steps the Government have taken to keep the prices

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at a reasonable level. I do not want that the agriculturists should be deprived of proper price for their produce. But the price should be reasonable. I hope some light would be thrown on this question when the Hon. the Leader of the House replies to the debate.

The Hon. the Minister for Electricity is not here. The Electricity Department is one department of which we can be proud. In the matter of electrification, Madras has been able to progress considerably in the last six or eight years. Unfortunately, however, at present, due to failure of monsoons, there is a power cut of 25 per cent. I am sure that with the completion of the Periyar Scheme and with the starting of an additional thermal station in Madras, there will be no need for any power cut in the future. This is one Department which has done creditably well.

Apart from electrification, the electricity schemes have another purpose. They help the development of industries in the State. Times without number, we have been saying that Madras cannot boast of any heavy industry either in the public sector or in the private sector. The reasons for this state of affairs, I may say, are not far to seek. Private capital is very shy. People are not prepared to come forward to finance such schemes for they are terribly afraid of the income-tax burden. They feel that any effort on their part to start heavy industries will only result in more tax being paid to the Government. May I say that the patriotic spirit in them should compel them to come forward to start heavy industries? We must find a way out of this difficulty. In fact, there are many heavy industries which are capable of development in the private sector. Bauxite industry, for instance, can be taken up in the private sector and developed. I know the Madras Government—particularly the Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries—are anxious to help in the starting of heavy industries in the State. I am sure he will take the initiative and see that the private sector in the State is encouraged to take up this industry and develop it. If this is done, we can feel proud that in spite of difficulties, we have been able to set up heavy industries in the State.

With regard to small-scale industries, no one could have any grievance as far as this State is concerned. The Government have done their best. The Industrial Estate at Guindy which has cost the Government eighty lakhs of rupees is evidence of the Government's interest in the development of small-scale industries. Not only accommodation but other facilities have been provided for the opening of factories and the like. The analytical and testing laboratories will give expert advice in the setting up of new factories. The location of the polytechnic there is another great achievement. I am sure the people will come forward to take full advantage of these facilities and start new industries. They must take the risk. After all, in all things, there is risk in the initial stages. It is worth while taking that risk because we will be providing employment to a good number of people by starting new industries. Situated as we are, we have to depend on small-scale industries only in our State. We can have heavy industries also but they cannot be more than a few.

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The next item I would like to refer to is the problem of handloom weavers. The hon. Members Mr. Arunachalam and Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar are better fitted to speak on this subject, I know. Still, I would like to make a few remarks in passing. There is one aspect of the problem which the Government have not examined. They have been saying—and the Central Government also feel—that all handloom weavers should come within the co-operative fold. They have gone to the maximum extent possible to help the weavers get into the co-operative fold. In spite of the best facilities provided, I am sure a major percentage of weavers are still outside the co-operative fold. Have the Government enquired into the causes for this? Why have these people not taken advantage of the offer made by the State as well as the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I remind the hon. Member that the membership of the co-operative societies has gone up from 90,000 to 190,000?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It would be better if the Hon. Minister gives the percentage of membership.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Forty per cent in the co-operative fold and 60 per cent outside.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : That is what I want. I am not disputing your statement. All that I say is, in spite of the sincere and best efforts of the Government, a majority of weavers have kept out of the co-operative fold. As the Hon. Minister said, 60 per cent are outside it. He will kindly examine the causes.

Then, Sir, as regards housing, the Government may say that much has been attempted or is being attempted so that the housing problem may be solved in Madras City and elsewhere. As far as the City is concerned, the fundamental duty of the Government is to clear the slums. No doubt, we are spending some amount on the clearance of slums. The difficulty is, when we try to remove the slum-dwellers from the slums, more slums spring up round about or in the heart of the City. Therefore, this is a very important problem which the Government should solve immediately. When I am on this subject, I would like to point out that the best solution to this problem is provision of houses for the Government officials first. The capital expenditure that may be incurred on this account is worth while because Government officials are undoubtedly suffering a lot. I do not say that there should be a scheme to provide houses for Government officials at all levels. Let them attend to the needs of those at the lower levels. That will incidentally solve the housing problem generally.

Sir, I have taken thirty minutes.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thirty-five minutes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am thankful to you, Sir. The Government should not think that it is their duty to bring in taxation proposals and that it is the duty of the Opposition to

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oppose them. Whatever they may think about previous years, this year, there is no case for the Hon. the Minister for Finance to come up with taxation proposals. Well, he could wait. If he waits, there is every possibility of our State getting the benefit of reduced rates of interest on loans taken from the Central Government. I am sure the State Exchequer could take credit for sixty lakhs of rupees this way which would, to a great extent, wipe out our deficit. I feel that the Government should consider that aspect.

In this connection, I might make a reference to the portfolio in charge of the Hon. the Home Minister. I was surprised to find that there was no reference to law and order in the State of Madras and the expenditure on the Police. In the previous Budget speeches there used to be always some reference or other to the law and order situation and the expenditure on the Police. As I have said, I do not want to go into anything in particular. We are always proud of our Police Department and the people here with a due sense of responsibility have been giving them all possible help to function successfully and efficiently. Not only that. Hon. Members here are also very careful not to say a word on the floor of this House which would impair their morale. I am sure and confident that if cases of excesses especially at the lower levels are brought to the notice of the Government, the Home Minister would surely go into them and prevent them. Nobody would like that the bad elements should be encouraged. Everyone would want that they should be put down, and with a strong hand, if necessary. Whenever excesses are noticed—we had some reports of excess—I am sure that the Hon. the Home Minister will do well to see that they do not recur. 3-50 p.m.

Another reference I should like to make in this connection after reading some reports is this. The other day there was a decision of a High Court Judge to the effect that whenever anti-corruption proceedings were instituted against any officer, an officer of at least an equal rank should always be asked to enquire into the case. I am told that there have been many cases in which officers of lower rank have been asked to enquire and examine witnesses. This is a bad state of affairs. I refer to this because even a High Court Judge has expressed the view that only an officer of equal rank, if not of a higher rank, should be asked to enquire into such cases.

While I am on this subject, I might also refer to another matter. If officers are corrupt, by all means punish them. But, in some cases, simply because an officer has been charged with corruption, all methods are resorted to to get evidence from all and sundry and particularly from the low type of people against their own officers. I do not say that that particular officer should not be punished. He may be punished. That does not matter. But the whole morale of the team, whether it be in the Police Department or in the Agricultural Department or in any other department, would be considerably affected if such a procedure to obtain evidence is adopted. I think I have made my point clear

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to the Hon. Minister. My main point is this. An officer might be charged with corruption. There will be an enquiry. It might be possible that even though there might be no evidence, since the officer has been charged with corruption, they might want to create evidence through the agency of small people, loafers, people of no means. That would be a bad thing to do because that would affect the morale of the officers continuing in service.

Sir, I wish the Government all success. I am sure their plans and programmes will work well and surely when we meet next time—I am sure we will all meet next time—we will be told, in 1958–59 we made considerable progress. In fact, our progress had been beyond our expectations in the field of production and so on and in spite of meagre resources—this sum of Rs. 62 crores in these days is not a big sum because prices have gone up and this would only be equal to only Rs. 12 crores or so in 1945 or 1946—the Government of Madras have done their best to serve the people of the State.'

Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a very brief speech on the Budget. The first thing I should like to say is this. This Budget is not a spectacular Budget. It is a realistic Budget giving only a picture of the realities of the situation and not raising unnecessary hopes or putting into our hearts groundless fears. Therefore, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the very sober and realistic Budget that he has prepared.

It is said, Sir, that major irrigation schemes have been taken up. I am very glad to hear that but, unfortunately, all these important schemes of irrigation do not seem to produce more food for the people of our country. It is a curious fact. I was thinking about it and I remember the Tamil saying: ' சோழவள நாடு சோறுடைத்து '. In the Chola country where the Cauvery flows, there is plenty of food and in Pandiya Nadu, there is plenty of ' muthu ', that is, pearls, and in Sera Nadu there is plenty of வேழம் , that is, elephants. But, unfortunately, although the Cauvery is still flowing in the southern districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, I do not think there has been anything like an increase in food production in our State. It is an unfortunate thing that we are not self-sufficient in the matter of food but are obliged to import food of the value of many crores of rupees, thereby making food not only dearer but also impoverishing the people by taking the money away from our own State to some other State or country. I deprecate this thing and I hope that the Government will do something in this matter. All these hopes of the Government doing things are only pious hopes. I do not believe that the Government will be able to do anything unless the people are behind the Government and push them on to do something for them. The Government are always everywhere lethargic. There is an initial inertia and, therefore, unless the people push on the Government, the Government won't do anything.

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There is one thing more with regard to food. I read a great deal about what is called the multi-purpose food. This food consists of a combination of groundnut—that which remains after the oil has been extracted, groundnut cake—and then Bengalgram. These are mixed together, and made into what is called the multi-purpose food. When I was thinking about it, I remembered what my grandmother used to say. Whenever I ate ' Kadalakai ' or ' Verkadalai '—I was very fond of it—she used to say, ' Don't eat this. It would make you giddy and spoil your digestion.' If I ate it in spite of her opposition and without taking her consent, she used to give me jaggery of the size of a marble because, according to her idea, jaggery was the antidote to the mischievous effects that the groundnuts produced. I hope, Sir, that the Government in giving this multi-purpose food are also preparing to give jaggery to those people to whom this multi-purpose food is to be given. I would like to warn the Corporation of Madras and other public bodies feeding the poor during the midday meals that they should not have recourse to the multi-purpose food which is bound to produce manifold diseases in our State in addition to the diseases already current. Therefore, I do not want this multi-purpose food to be popularised. Of course, I know our people won't take to it. Therefore, let not the Government make any huge efforts to popularise this food for the sake of increasing our food supply. That is one thing I want to say.

Sir, the conditions of our manual labourers have by no means improved. I am referring to the workers in the Electricity Department. They get Rs. 18 as basic wage and Rs. 30 as dearness allowance whereas in the textile mills—I know the conditions of the workers there as I have been connected with those workers also—the ordinary salary of a worker has increased and the dearness allowance is three annas for every point increase in the index number. It is not left to the sweet will and pleasure of the officers to give what dearness allowance they please. It has been fixed so that the workers in the textile mills may know how much they can demand from their employers who are making enormous profits.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

The Electricity Department is also, I believe, making profits and it seems to me necessary that they should look into this matter, taking into consideration the representations of the workers of the Electricity Department as well as the management and come to some just and equitable settlement with regard to the basic pay as well as the dearness allowance to be paid to them, whether it should be paid in lump sum or according to a certain graded scale. I am pleading on behalf of the workers of the Electricity Department as I am bound to plead on behalf of all workers in the various industries, because the workers are the backbone of our country, whether in the agricultural sector or in the non-agricultural sector. If they are dissatisfied, it means the whole community as such is dissatisfied, and if they are satisfied, it means the whole community is satisfied. If they are not satisfied, there is bound to be constant trouble and friction between the employers and the workers. But

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I find that amicable negotiations and arrangements are proceeding for compromise and truce. A very good example has been set by the Government in the Kerala State to whom I offer my congratulations. They have been able to settle many of the differences in the industrial field between labour and management by personal contact of the Minister himself with the workers on the one hand and the management on the other. I hope that our Labour 4 p.m. Minister who has been himself working in the field of labour—I remember the days when he and I used to walk together in the field of labour—will not forget his old ideals but will interest himself as much as possible in bringing about a settlement by negotiation and compromise between the workers and the management.

I do not want to say more on the issues in the Budget except to say that the Government have not imposed many taxes. It is not a deficit Budget that has been presented. I won't be sorry if a deficit Budget is presented, provided the deficit is brought about by good schemes for the improvement of the condition of the people. But, as I said, it is a realistic Budget, keeping within the limits of our capacity and the limits of our hopes. I hope that this example will be followed in future years by other Ministers who will not indulge in vain hopes and illusions about the future.

I hope that the food production in our State will increase by leaps and bounds very soon. If the Government can do anything at all, let them come forward and do all that they can to improve the food supply and make at least the Tamil country self-sufficient in the matter of food as it was in ancient times. Even when there was famine, in the olden days, people used to come to the South because there was plenty of food here. But, unfortunately, the Tamil country is in the grip of famine, shortage of food and increasing price of foodstuffs. Therefore, I hope that the Government would do something in the matter of increasing food production and food supply so that our people may feel that the Government are really a democratic Government and not a bureaucratic Government as they were in the days of old. Now, the bureaucracy has been replaced by a Cabinet Ministry which, I hope, will function better than the old Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. I hope that all these hopes that we have entertained will be realised sooner or later and that we shall find that Madras is really the foremost State in the whole of India in the matter of self-sufficiency in food, prosperity and progress.

With regard to industrial development, Madras is not so very rich as Bombay. That is because our industrialists are backward in the matter of investing money. They are afraid that sooner or later the Government may nationalise these industries. I am glad that this fear is in the minds of capitalists that sooner or later all their concerns in which they are making enormous profits may go to the benefit of the State and that the State will employ them for the benefit of the people.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very sober and realistic Budget that he has prepared and presented. I hope that we shall soon have self-sufficiency

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in the matter of food and further expansion in the industrial field both in the private and public sectors. I am not afraid of public competiton with the private sector. It would be all the better for the private sector to have a competitor in the State so that they may be on their guard with regard to the management of their institutions.

With these words, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on the very sober and realistic picture that he has drawn and the Budget that he has presented without imposing great burdens of taxation. Of course, small taxes have been proposed. But I hope that all those difficulties will be tided over. There is a small deficit and the Government of India seem to have come forward to help with a philanthropic motive.

தமிழிலே சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால், மத்திய சர்க்கார் நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரை நாளொரு மேனியும் பொழுதொரு வண்ணமுமாக வளர்க்கிறார்கள்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : திருதராஷ்டிரன் வளர்த்தாற்போல ! (சிரிப்பு).

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : தாய் எப்படி தன்னுடைய பிள்ளையை வளர்க்கிறாளோ, அம்மாதிரி நம்முடைய மத்திய சர்க்கார் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரை வளர்க்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காரில் இருக்கிற பெரிய பெரிய மந்திரிகள்கூட நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருக்கிற தலைவர்களை அவ்வளவாக மதிக்கிறதில்லை என்று பெரிய டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் எல்லாம் நடந்தது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் அப்படி அல்ல. அவர்கள் ஒருக்காலும் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் அல்ல. ஆதிகாலம் தொடங்கியே வடக்கிற்கும் தெற்கிற்கும் எப்பொழுதுமே ஒருவிதமான சண்டை உண்டு. வடக்கே இருப்பவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் தெற்கிலிருந்து வருபவர்கள் மீது ஆட்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு விருப்பம் வந்தது. அதையெல்லாம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் உடைத்துத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழி ஆகிவிட்டது. அதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து, இன்னும் பலவித முயற்சிகளையும் செய்து நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு ஆகவேண்டிய விஷயங்களிலே குறிப்பாக இருந்து (ஸெல்ப்-ஸபிஷியன்ஸி) தன் நிறைவு பெறுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். தன்னுடைய வயிற்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமோ அதைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய கவர்ண்மெண்டார் பொது ஜனங்களோடு ஒத்துழைத்து ஆக வேண்டியதைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்பி, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ததாஸ்து ! (சிரிப்பு).

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not quite competent to deal with the Budget. There are more competent people here for that purpose. I will only confine my remarks as usual to Education, and that too, to the administrative side of education. Before I do that, I would like to refer to one or two things. First of all, as the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan and others pointed out, it would have been better if the small deficit had been left uncovered. After all, nobody in these days is frightened by deficit Budgets. When the Central Government have presented a Budget with a deficit of about Rs. 30 crores, why not we have a deficit of Rs. 1·05 crores? But the

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4-10 p.m. two taxes that are being proposed will directly hit the food production in the State. The proposal to introduce agricultural income-tax in respect of all lands is certainly going to affect the landowners. It will also certainly affect food production. Could you not postpone its introduction? We have been talking of self-sufficiency in food. But nothing is being done to strengthen the hands of the landholders or to increase the food production.

Then, there is the other tax, the tax on diesel oil. I do not care what happens to the transport though many people are worried about it. I certainly feel that it will affect agriculture also. That is my point. A large number of oil engines are being used for agricultural purposes. They will have to pay more and you may very well know what a pie means to the landholder. The other day somebody said—I do not want to say who he is—that only fools took to agriculture. I think it looks like that. Whatever step you take, it affects agriculture to some extent, directly or indirectly. Then also, Sir, we used to talk about the Japanese method of cultivation which was expected to bring about a revolution in our methods of cultivation and to increase our food production. But I find that there is no reference to it in the Budget speech.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There is reference to it on page 4 of the Budget speech.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: I was not aware of this. Anyhow, we would like to know what exactly has happened there. Are they going to give up the experiment? Has it proved successful? Or, is it to be changed over to a modified method to suit our conditions? We would like to have a little more information on this point.

Next, Sir, I come to the Guindy Industrial Estate. I am only sorry that when the Government have planned for ninety units, only fifty-two units have been taken over. In spite of the fact that they have provided all the amenities there, provided concessions and every inducement possible, it is still found that as many as 40 units have been left without occupation. I am not after the fact that these units have to be occupied. The fact is that you cannot build an estate and say, 'please go and occupy'. I may say that Guindy is not the proper place for the location of this industrial activity. We cannot compel industrialists to occupy the units. The only alternative will be to prevent by compulsion the starting of any industries within the City limits. I do not know if the Government can do it. The drastic thing will be to shift all industries from the City to Guindy and outside the City limits. I may mention here that a similar situation arose some time back. About 30 or 40 years back—perhaps the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will remember it—the Institute of Science at Bangalore made halls. But the halls could not be put to use. This was due to the fact that it was done without proper planning. So, what I say is that buildings and laboratories should not be built without proper planning.

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The other thing I would like to refer to is the provision in the Health Budget for taking over local fund dispensaries. I think it is a right move. But I think we are moving very slowly because I may mention that some of these dispensaries are either without doctors or even where there are doctors, they are without drugs. So much so, very little or no useful purpose is being served there. But when Government take them over, at least there will be some pressure from the public and they will be able to attend to the needs of the dispensaries better. But the pace of progress is very slow. I wish more and more local fund dispensaries are brought under Government control.

Speaking about rural dispensaries, Sir, I do not think that we have done enough to induce our doctors—medical men—to go to the villages and take up jobs there. There is a proposal here to give some kind of compensation to them. What exactly is the quantum of compensation, I do not know. But I am sure that it will not be adequate enough for any medical officer to be induced to go there. After all, it is a professional course on which a sum of about ten thousand rupees is spent by a student for four years' study. Afterwards, if he is to be sent to an out-of-the-way place where he does not have the means of education for his children, a proper house to live in and the ordinary amenities, it is rather difficult to induce him to live there. Unless you give compensation equal at least to the salary one is getting here, I do not think you can induce anybody to live there.

There is one other thing. It is rather depressing to note that many of these doctors are kept in the same place for years without any chance being given to others to go and work there. I am not saying that doctors in the General Hospital should be transferred to the Stanley Hospital or from the Stanley Hospital to the General Hospital or to the Royapettah Hospital. I am speaking about doctors kept in hospitals in out-of-the-way places that are ill-equipped. I think there must be a system of periodical transfer of doctors so that others may go there, take advantage of the various facilities there and get acquainted with the working of the dispensaries.

Sir, there is one other matter. That is about education. The increased provision that is made in the Budget particularly for elementary education is very welcome. But I want to know, Sir, without proper staff, without qualified teachers and contented staff —how you are going to improve education in the rural centres. Figures were given to the effect that in Government schools, about half the number of posts were held by teachers not qualified for the posts. Then, how are the Government going to fill up the posts? Unless they improve the service conditions, I do not think they can ever have a contented staff.

There is also the other point about education. That is about the reorganisation of secondary education. The expenditure is likely to go up and I do not know whether the Government are looking forward to the Central Government grant or whether they

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will spend more and more every year. I do not know if there is any progressive scale of expenditure fixed. Some recommendation was made by the Select Committee. I do not know whether the Government are going to implement it fully.

There is provision for supply of midday meals. This is welcome. I think that even if the children do not receive proper education. at least they improve in health. I want to know, Sir, whether the Government are going to leave it to the teachers to manage the whole thing. Some years ago when we had the provision of midday meals in 'compulsory' areas, we had a perfect organisation—perfect that could be obtained at that time—for supervising the supply of midday meals. There was a register of attendance. We had also supervisors to go and see that the children were properly fed and educated.

4-20 p.m. Now, Sir, there is so much talk about midday meals. Every official is keyed to preparing statistics and data for publication. It is easy to produce statistics. I definitely use the word 'statistics', because very little is actually done. If my information is correct, most of these things are done just to please the superior officers and to satisfy the pressure from the officers. Where voluntary help is possible, it should be done without official pressure. The moment you use official influence to get help, it will be a failure. What is happening in regard to some of these projects is likely to be repeated in the case of midday meals, and this will be disastrous for children. How are the Government going to utilise this provision of Rs. 20 lakhs? If we say that the amount should be spent in each village or in each centre, that is not going to take place. What will happen is this. Out of what the Government give, they would be able to manage and then produce accounts to show that the other half was met by public donations. I think we have to safeguard these things. I understand that the Central Government are going to give us some grant in regard to the supply of midday meals, but they make it a condition that unless a specific amount is spent by the State Government, that amount would not be forthcoming. This means that we will have to maintain proper accounts and proper records. I hope this will be one way of checking the craze for producing statistics of midday meals.

Many of the subordinates have confessed to me that very little is being done actually. They have just to send reports to please their superior officers, because they do not want to be regarded as persons who are not co-operating with the Director's policy. It is worth while looking into the matter before the scheme is actually put into effect. It is worth while constituting a committee to see that this is done in the proper way.

There is another aspect. If we ask the teachers to go from door to door and beg foodgrains and money for this midday meal, it is not a desirable thing at all. It will merely place the teachers under an obligation, and I do not like the teachers to be under

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any obligation to any parent or even the local people. It is much better that voluntary help is always taken. But there should be no pressure and there should be no frowning when people do not co-operate with the Government. I mention this, because there is the talk going on about midday meals, and I find that every officer complains that he is not allowed time to attend to his other normal duties because the Director is using so much of pressure to obtain statistics and display them in his office and probably furnish the same to Government to show how effectively the midday meal scheme is working in his department. I went to a place not far away from Madras on a Sunday, and I was told that the Director was there and that the midday meal supply was inaugurated. I asked, 'How did it happen on a Sunday?', and I was told that it could happen only on a Sunday because on other days they did not get the midday meal. This is the kind of talk going on. I would like to say that this must be checked and the scheme run properly or given up altogether.

On the question of language and the service conditions of teachers, I have got a lot to say. A notification has been issued by the Madras Public Service Commission inviting applications for the posts of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat, and so on. One of the conditions laid down is that the candidate must possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil. 'Adequate knowledge' of the language is explained in this way, namely, that the candidate must have studied that language (Tamil) in his high school course. Look at the implication of this. Anybody who applies for this job must have studied Tamil in his high school course. Now, if this is to be the condition of service, what happens to those people, Muslims for instance, whose mother tongue is Urdu? What happens to those people who have studied only Urdu in the high school course? Will not the Government give them time to qualify themselves later on by passing a test in the language or gaining adequate knowledge of it? No doubt, Tamil is going to be the language of the Madras State. But this can be done gradually. Why should the Government at one stroke exclude a large number of people from service? They may be a minority. Why shut them out from taking to Government jobs? The Government must give them sufficient notice. If they say, 'From to-day nobody will be admitted to Government service unless he has an adequate knowledge of Tamil', that will be hard on those whose mother tongue is not Tamil. The Government can say that within a period of five years everyone should get qualified in Tamil. Why not the Government introduce some such rule? We are actually barring the door to Government service to a large section of people, whose fault is that they studied their mother tongue in the high school course.

This takes me on to another akin subject, and that is with reference to the safeguards of the interests of minorities. We have always talked about safeguarding the interests of minorities by

providing special schools for them and also educational facilities. What is happening in Tiruchirappalli town in the past two years? A large number of Urdu schools have been closed. They were asked to take to Tamil, as otherwise their schools would not be recognised. Wherever there were Urdu sections, those sections were suppressed. Is this the guarantee that is given? What has happened to the guarantee given to the minorities? A similar thing is happening in Madras City. In the City quite a large number of Telugu sections have been suppressed. I know of instances of high schools which asked for permission to open additional Telugu sections, which was refused by the Director. Is this the encouragement that the Government give for the study of the mother tongue of the minorities in this State? I know that some years back, when I was in service, we had this trouble in Chittoor district. In Chittoor town itself, there was a systematic attempt made by the Telugu Educational Officers, who were ardent Andhras to suppress Tamil. Actually Tamil sections were closed and Tamil schools were abolished, and it took me considerable time to restore those Tamil schools. Now I find some of them are flourishing and some others are closed down. Should we not do better in our State? We have always been tolerant to other languages. Why should we close down Telugu sections and why should we refuse permission for opening Telugu sections? I can even mention the names of Telugu institutions which applied for permission to open additional Telugu sections, which was refused.

4-30 p.m. There is an akin subject which again relates to the Muslim community. The Presidency College had a unique course, an Honours Course in Islamic History. I do not think there is any other college in this State or in the neighbouring States, which has it. It was a fairly popular course. The only drawback that one had in undergoing that course was that one did not have a sufficient knowledge of Persian. I know what has been happening in the last three years. Admissions are slowly coming down. It was probably represented to the Government that it was not a popular course and that it was a soft Honours course. That was the impression that the Hon. the Minister for Education gave us when he answered a question put by the hon. Member Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that Christians, Hindus and quite a number of other non-Muslims have been taking this course. Now, at the cultural level, will it not be very useful for our students to study other people's points of view, others' religions, history and culture? After all, what is Islamic History? Islamic History is the history of mediaeval Europe. Why should you block its study and refuse to allow students to mix at an intellectual level and try to understand each other's point of view? I think this is dis-service. This is not progress of education. This certainly is not forging unity. About the softness of the Honours course, I would like to clear a misconception. I may tell the Government that this is not a soft course at all. Many of those who have taken Honours in Islamic History—not necessarily Muslims, non-Muslims—have come out

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very successful in competitive examinations conducted, not by the State, but by the Union Public Service Commission. In many cases, these people have topped the list. Still you call it a soft course and this is not the proper way of bringing about correct understanding between the communities in this State.

I now wish to refer to one other aspect of the Administration to which the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham drew the attention of Government some time ago. That is the absence of Administration Reports on the working of the Education Department for the past four years. The last Report we had—what we call the Public Instruction Report—was for the year 1953–54. After that, we have had no Reports at all. I find this strangely coincides with the appointment of the present Director of Public Instruction. He assumed charge in 1954 and ever since, there has been no Public Instruction Report at all. Perhaps, he feels that these Reports will serve no useful purpose, and the Government also agree with him. I would like to know what the Secretariat is doing when the Director has not produced the Report for three years in succession. Cannot it ask him what is the cause for the delay? I made a reference to this matter one year ago. The year has come and gone and we have not had the Report yet. Some of the Departments of Government are publishing half-yearly reports. It is quite a welcome feature. When these departments prepare reports half-yearly, why is the Education Department keeping the public in ignorance of what is happening in the Department? That is a matter which the Hon. the Minister for Education might look into. This question has another aspect also. You not only do not publish your report but you do not also seem to give any information to the Central Government. They want certain statements in time. But they are not furnished. Of course, I have not got a chance to verify the correctness of this position but I have many times asked the officers of the Education Department to find out whether in the progress report of education issued by the Central Government anything is stated about Madras State, whether any tables are incorporated, and so on. They would not give any reply. A few months ago, an officer from another State passed through Madras on his way from Delhi. He met me and in the course of his talk with me, he said that there was no use of waiting for reports from Madras and that they would never be got. This is a disgraceful state of affairs but yet true. It ought to be looked into. Madras had always been proud of sending reports promptly to the Central Government and supplying accurate figures. Now this is the state to which we have been reduced in the past three years.

I then come to Administration Reports relating to district libraries. I do not know whether any district library authority has published its report for the year. The same Director deals with the reports in this case and I am not surprised that they are not published. I may tell you, Sir, that this delay is inexcusable.

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Money is not properly spent and funds are allowed to accumulate except perhaps in the case of Chingleput where my friend, Mr. Purushotham, happens to be the Chairman. About Coimbatore also, I hear very good reports. But on the whole, money is not utilized with the result that some of the district boards have asked for permission to divert the funds for other purposes. It discloses a ridiculous state of affairs when you collect money for a particular purpose and do not use it for that purpose. The district boards want to improve their markets and highways with these funds. This shows the necessity for a separate Director of Libraries who can devote all his time to the organization of libraries and to making them really useful. May I ask whether it is not time now—it is five or six years since the Act came into force—to appoint a committee to go into the question (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: The Act was passed in 1948)—that shows I have a stronger case—whether the aims of the Act have been fully realised, and if not, to suggest ways and means of rectifying the defects, if any, in the Act itself. I think the Government will do well to appoint such a committee. Anyhow, the earlier suggestion of mine—appointment of a separate Director of Libraries—needs sympathetic consideration. At present, the District Educational Officers are expected to attend to this work. They have other duties to perform and they look upon this as additional work. They do not in consequence give much thought or attention to this branch.

Another matter to which I have been repeatedly calling the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Government by means of letters and by putting questions here is the unduly large number of suspensions in the Education Department. Officers have been suspended for years and the Hon. Minister himself gave the figure that nine officers had been under suspension for more than two years and that the enquiry was still going on. Last year or so, I mentioned in this House that two officers were kept under suspension for two years. Now it is three years. Still, they are under suspension and there is no probability of the Director passing any orders in the near future. There must be some rigid rule in all these matters to ensure that such cases are quickly disposed of. I think there is a rule—and this is more honoured in its breach than in its observance—which says that nobody should be kept under suspension for more than three months without the permission of the Government. I do not think Government permission is now sought. Every loophole is taken full advantage of to extend the period of suspension. And then, there is a limit up to which people could be paid subsistence allowance and beyond that limit it is stopped. Here, when a man is under suspension and his subsistence allowance also is stopped, how is he to get on? When the suspension period is extended, you should also continue to pay the suspension allowance or subsistence allowance. There should be some reason for extending the period. Otherwise, there is no justification for prolonged suspension.

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I know, Sir, the Hon. Minister recently announced that he was appointing an additional Deputy Director to look into the question. That is not going to help him. Already he has sanctioned the post and a man has been appointed. Well, you can take it from me, very soon you will be disillusioned, because it is not the lack of support from the offices, it is not the lack of staff that stands in the way but the bottleneck is really the Director of Public Instruction. If you go into his office and make enquiries, you will find file after file goes into the Director's office but it never comes back. I am sorry I am a little personal. The files never come back. In this connection, I am reminded of a fable. It appears there was a lion's den and the lion invited the cunning fox to walk into the den for a chat. The fox, cunning as he was, found that every step was leading into the den and no step leading out. (Laughter.) The fox was warned. The same thing is happening in the Director's office. You can take it from me that every file goes into his office but never comes back. If any surprise check were to be made, you will find hundreds of such files. This is nothing new in the Education Department. Some years ago we had a Deputy Director who accumulated the files. The Minister then, when he inspected the office, was shown those files and the services of the officer were immediately terminated. He was a man who was asking for extension of his services. That was refused. I am not divulging any departmental secret. Another Minister asked for a list of pending papers. When we told him that so many papers were pending, the outcome was that very soon there was a number of applications for grant of leave. Such things happened in the past but there seems to be no check at all nowadays. Nobody seems to exercise any control. What is the Secretariat for if it is not going to avoid the delays and pull up the Director and find out what is the cause of the delays, and why papers are delayed. What is the kind of Secretariat you are having? I may mention, in this connection, that one of the previous Education Ministers used to call for a fortnightly list of pending papers with the Director. When the list came, the Secretariat used to scrutinise that and make some remarks and pass that on to the Minister. The Minister would call either the Director of Public Instruction or one of his Deputies and ask for the cause of the delay. Within a few days the arrears used to clear up because the Minister was taking an interest. Now, some such thing should be done. Otherwise, the papers with the Director would go on accumulating and for months together no orders would be passed. It is becoming a by-word among teachers and managements that the papers sent to the Director's office never return and that no orders are passed. I would invite anybody to go into the question and see if I am not correct. Ask any correspondent or management what is happening to-day with regard to his or its application. Many months he or it has to wait and wait indefinitely because no reply is sent by the Director. I am connected with a particular institution. We made a representation to the Director for the tenth time. It was an irregular order that the Director had passed and we contested that. Of

course, short of going to the courts, we did all that was possible. We wanted to appeal to the Government but the Director would not pass orders. It is seven months since the paper went to him, but he would not pass final orders. It has not come back to us. The management feels helpless because they cannot appeal to the Government without the orders of the Director. The only thing they can do is to go to a Court of Law. That seems to be the only remedy these days.

Last time when I spoke, I referred to the case of a Headmaster who was dismissed from one of the big High Schools in the Tanjore district. That Headmaster was under suspension for eight months. For all these eight months, his appeal was pending with the Director. Then, the moment the Director passed his orders, the management rushed to the Court by a writ and the poor Headmaster had to contest it. It is a long story and let me not weary the House with that long story. (An hon. Member: Interesting story.) Yes, it is an interesting story, a very interesting story indeed. Three courts, the Divisional Bench of the High Court, the full Bench and then the Supreme Court, dealt with this case and finally decided against the management and in favour of the Headmaster. That took eight months. The Director, in the first instance, took eight months. We often talk of delay in the courts, law's delays, but the Director took eight months to pass orders. But the three courts took only eight months to pass orders. The Headmaster was reinstated because there was no other choice. He was reinstated on a Saturday and was dismissed again on the next Monday. I referred to this case when I spoke last time.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: Did that happen at all?

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Sometimes facts are more interesting than fairy tales. I will give full particulars to the hon. the Deputy Chairman if he wants them and I shall be glad if he will take it up with his own Party people.

Well, then, when the Headmaster was dismissed again, he appealed to the Director and it took another seven months. I can give you the date on which the appeal was sent to the Director. But let me not tire the House by giving details. It took another seven months to deal with the second appeal. Do not think that these delays are not deliberate because from what I am going to say now you will see . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I have been listening with considerable attention to what the hon. Member has been saying. I must bring to the notice of the House that no direct attack on any officer as such is within the propriety of the House. They can attack the Ministry concerned, the Government concerned. But to charge an individual officer who is not able to defend himself on the floor of this House and explain the position is not within the propriety of discussion.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Quite right.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for what he said. But I am attacking the department, though incidentally I may mention the word 'Director'. It only refers to the Education Department and when I say 'Education Department', I refer to the Hon. the Education Minister. If you want that I should only refer to the Minister or the department and if that is the convention, I am prepared to follow it. I am only referring to and attacking the department, the ways of the department, for which the Education Minister is responsible. Whether the Hon. Minister does it, or the Education Department does it or a petty official of the department does it, it is the Education Minister that takes the responsibility and ought to take the responsibility, the direct responsibility.

Well, Sir, this delay of seven months—I shall use the word 'Department' instead of the word 'Director'; because the Director is the appellate authority, I was using the word 'Director'—was a deliberate delay by the department for this reason. Two things made me believe that it was a deliberate delay. The first thing is this. When the first order was passed the Headmaster was under suspension and when the Director directed the management to restore him to service because his suspension was improper, he would not say at the same time that the Headmaster was entitled to arrears of salary for the period he was under suspension. Should not the Director, when passing the order, draw the attention of the management to this fact and say that he ought to be paid the arrears of salary and the matter reported to the department? Nothing of that kind was done. Now, what is the result? The management refused to pay the arrears of salary to the Headmaster. In the orders on the second appeal this has been deliberately omitted. A clause in the order stated that a separate order would be passed with regard to the question of arrears of salary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are expanding too much on a particular case.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : While I am sorry I have to refer to this particular case, it is an instance which is typical. It is not a single case of delay. It has assumed importance and magnitude because it went up to the Supreme Court and there was so much of agitation because of the strength and support given to the case by the Tanjore Teachers' Guild. It is not an isolated case. It is a typical case to show what is happening in the Education Department. I shall not proceed with the case further, except to say that in rejecting the second appeal the appellate authority had taken upon itself the role of the Prosecutor.

First of all, the Headmaster was dismissed on a specific charge of wilful disobedience of orders. That was the ground on which he was dismissed. The appellate authority—I will not use the word 'Director'—takes up some of the old charges, picks up a few out

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of them and says, 'These charges were proved and so, the dismissal is held to be correct'. It only requires a law court to decide the question unless Government intervene and see that justice is done.

4-50 p.m. There is urgent need to revise the agreement between the management and the teacher. That is long overdue. I think that the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education made a recommendation that the question of revision of the agreement as well as the Madras Educational Code should be taken up immediately. I do not know if anything has been done in that direction. But there is urgent need for that.

The second suggestion that I have to make is that a tribunal should be appointed to go into disciplinary cases. This suggestion was made by the Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission. They recommended that a tribunal should look into all these cases. I would like the Government to consider this question.

Now, I have got only one point to make about secondary education. Reorganisation is going to take place and there will be upgrading of institutions. Will it not be more useful to have a Board rather than an individual controlling all these things? Will it not be more useful to have a Board of Secondary Education with statutory powers and not the Advisory Board which we have and which is ineffective? At this stage, when we are embarking on big schemes in secondary education, when institutions have to be upgraded, when large grants have to be given and when huge buildings have to be provided, will it not be useful to have a Board of Secondary Education rather than an individual to deal with these matters? A Board always ensures fairness and there will be proper representation also. Such a Board may deal with recognition and upgrading of institutions, sanction of grants and all such matters. The Director of Public Instruction may be on that Board and the Minister may himself, if necessary, preside over that Board. I think such a thing exists in one other State. I do not know if it is correct. The Leader of the Opposition will be able to state whether there is such a Board in any other State.

Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : This was one of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

* Sri V. R. RANGANATHAN : Well, Sir, I think it is worth while considering whether a Board of Secondary Education with statutory powers will not be much more useful.

Lastly, I shall only refer to one order that has been issued recently again by the department. There is rule 37 in the Madras Educational Rules. It affects a large number of people. That is why I am referring to it. The rule permits admission of pupils who were under private study to any class up to III Form in a secondary school. Many private institutions were coaching students and giving them some education. These children could be admitted to any class up to III Form in a secondary school, but

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an order has been issued by the department that hereafter no pupil coming from a European school, from a private school, could be admitted into any standard in a secondary school. Then, there is a little modification that in no case could he be admitted to an English section of a secondary school. I would ask whether the department has got the power to alter a rule made by the Government. The Madras Educational Rules have been authorised by the Government. Can the department alter them? I do not think it can. But a circular has been issued and pupils have come and told me that they are in a fix. Anyhow, I hope the Hon. Minister will look into the question.

There is another thing which also the Government might look into. The revised syllabus for elementary schools has been brought into force. It is one of the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education and I am glad that it has been finalised and brought into force. But, during the first week of January the revised syllabus was confirmed and publishers were asked to submit text-books for approval before the end of February this year. They were given seven weeks' time to prepare text-books and submit them for approval by the Text-Book Committee. Sir, is it possible to do so? Do you expect any decent text-book to be prepared in seven weeks' time? Well, there is the order, and I do not know if the Government are likely to intervene in the matter. There is no use of complaining afterwards that the text-books are of an inferior quality and that their standard is low. If it is so, we have not given the publishers enough time to prepare the text-books.

I have got a few more points. But I am afraid I have taken more time than I ought to. I shall reserve them till the end of the month.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget speech delivered by the Finance Minister and also by the Leader of the House we have listened to with the respect that is due to it. The feeling that is left in our minds is that though the Budget may be good in parts, there is no consistent or sound economic policy behind the Budget. At one place they talk of self-sufficiency in food and at another place they say that food production must be sufficiently increased and that steps have to be taken for that purpose. At one place they complain that the Central Government and the Finance Commission have not sufficiently dealt with the demands of the Madras Government and at another place they say that the Government of India are also in difficulty and that, therefore, we have to accept the position and look to our internal resources. In that way, they give up their case and they begin to look to internal resources. In that case, the Government of India will hardly think of conceding our demand. For example, in a school budget if there is no deficit, no grant will be forthcoming. Unless there is some demand and unless that demand is true and there is necessity for it, it will not be conceded. I do not want the Government to put up a false

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demand. In two places, on pages 14 and 24 of the Budget speech, there is a complaint made by them. At the same time, the speech finally ends by saying, 'Let us look to our internal resources.'.
5 p.m. Sir, I may invite reference to page 17 of the Budget speech wherein it is said : "We may no doubt feel that a more liberal approach would have been justified, but we must appreciate that the resources of the Centre are also limited, and that the Commission was faced with the difficult task of reconciling various conflicting interests." Then, again, there is another sentence on page 16 : "We had also pleaded for a reduction in the rate of interest charged on Central loans, taking into consideration the large resources raised by the Centre through deficit financing." Then finally the paragraph ends by saying, "Let us record our thanks to the Commission for the relief they had actually recommended." How can it be? Well, we also record our thanks to the Hon. the Finance Minister. What we have to see is whether our demands which are very legitimate for various reasons have been acceded to or not. The disparity in the rates of dearness allowance between the Central Government servants and the State Government servants should be removed. The N.G.O's are meeting on the 19th April 1958 and you will see what happens.

When we feel that the Central Government have not dealt with our demands properly, there is no justification on our part to present a balanced Budget and to resort to taxation. After all, the deficit is only about Rs. 105 lakhs while last year the deficit was Rs. 333 lakhs. But, somehow or other, last year's Budget proved to be a surplus Budget. That being so, I do not think that there is any necessity for the Madras State to think of ever covering the deficit, and making the Budget surplus again so that the Government of India may stick to their conclusions and may never concede our just demands. This is a wrong policy, an uneconomic policy. The rebate on the handlooms has been reduced. This must be increased to 12 nP as it originally was There is also a specific case for requiring the Central Government to reserve certain varieties of cloth to the handlooms because we have large accumulation of stocks. Therefore, what I am saying is that the deficit ought to have been left uncovered. The Central Government have a deficit. For the matter of that, other States have deficit Budgets. For example, Andhra Pradesh is having a deficit Budget. Andhra Pradesh never cared to reduce the deficit. But what are the taxes that are proposed here to wipe out this deficit?

DR. V. K. JOHN : Our Ministers want to be popular with the Central Government.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is the agricultural income-tax. I anticipated even when the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act was on the anvil that there would be a tax on agricultural income. But I never knew that it would take this very ugly shape.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We will try to beautify it, Sir.

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Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Those who pleaded for agricultural income-tax had stressed the fundamental principle that agricultural income-tax should replace land revenue. But what is happening here? The land revenue goes on merrily and in addition, we have to pay agricultural income-tax. This has not been mentioned anywhere by any economist. Even the Taxation Enquiry Committee has postponed this question due to various difficulties.

What will the landholder do now? That is why I called it 5–10 p.m.
'ugly'. To say that the total income should also be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the slab and the rate is the unkindest cut of all. This is not legal also. Everyone of us, who is paying income-tax knows very well that agricultural income is not taken into consideration for the purpose of income-tax. Why? This is because income-tax comes under the jurisdiction of the Centre and agriculture is entirely under the jurisdiction of the States. They do not take the agricultural income into consideration at all. I also have got lands and I also pay income-tax. Never have they up till now taken into consideration my agricultural income, though the agricultural income I get is not worth mentioning. (Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar: It will be legalised by Acts.) About this, I shall mention later. It is a Constitutional matter. In the case of the agricultural income-tax, contrary is the case. They cannot take into consideration the income-tax which is not within the jurisdiction of the State. There is one other point. Any slab or rate must be related to the income. We cannot take the other outside income into consideration and then say, 'This is the total income and, therefore, this is the rate'. This is the fundamental principle in income-tax law. We shall discuss all this when the matter finally comes up before us. I do not want to enlarge upon this now. But I speak here with a sense of responsibility before retired judges who are here (Interruption by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar). Therefore, it is I am mentioning that you will take care when the question is raised whether it is legal at all. It is not legal. The rate and the slab must be related to the particular income, and this point has been decided by a number of Courts (Bombay Court and other Courts). We shall discuss all these things when the question comes up. I feel that this is neither legal nor equitable. I am here more upon saying that it is not equitable.

Now, let us consider the position of the landholder. It is a mockery to say that the landholders have the capacity to pay. They have no capacity to pay. That is very clear. The Government have fixed forty per cent as the share of the landholder in the produce. Even this forty per cent is not collected. There is no provision and no machinery under the Fair Rent Act by which any landholder will be able to collect this forty per cent which is given to him generously by the law. To get this forty per cent, the landholder must go on fighting with the tenant on the thrashing floor and only get thrashed. (Loud laughter.) Many landholders have actually been thrashed on the thrashing floor, and I am not at all exaggerating here. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: None but the

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fair deserve gain.) Not gain, but grain. You are perfectly right. (Dr. V. K. John : They are not important !) So long as the person thrashed is somebody else ! This is the state of the landholders. Their income has already been reduced. There is also the difficulty of having so many principles about reductions. The lessee will always be harping upon remissions. I am yet to see a lessee who has paid his full quota. It is within the memory of all of us that no lessee has ever paid his full quota without any deduction. Landholders are free to make remissions. They do not feel aggrieved. But now there is the difficulty. The Commissioner of Income-tax will ask, 'How can you remit? You cannot remit. If you remit, you are remiss in your duty.' There are difficulties other than this. I do not want to enlarge upon them now except to say that this is neither legal nor equitable nor does it conduce to increased production upon which we are harping. After all, agriculture requires capital.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : How is it that the Finance Minister says that we are increasing food production every year and that we are now producing forty-six lakh tons of rice?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Some time back I dealt with this. One pound per day is calculated at 46 lakh tons. All these calculations may satisfy the talk of the people, but not their hunger. Therefore, I repeat that this is no answer to self-sufficiency. The Minister himself has said that to stabilise the food prices, there is no self-sufficiency in food. The mystery is that everything has increased in our country. There seems to be no reduction anywhere. (SRI O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar : Even the population has increased). Everything has gone on increasing. The Government think of closing down the fair price shops. When they are closed down, the cost of living will increase still further, and you will find poor people put to a lot of difficulty. The Government must take such steps as are necessary for the purpose of raising greater production and not go on poking into the agricultural sector as far as possible at every stage. I know that the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, who is fully conversant with agriculture, will agree with me perfectly in all that I say. That is why his presence is always giving encouragement to me to talk about landholders. I am stating a fact, and I am prepared to confess it. While the presence of the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar is sometimes depressing, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar's presence is always encouraging. (Laughter).

The next point I am on is the tax on entertainments. This is all right. They have given exemptions, but there is one phrase, namely, 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Sri P. T. Rajan is next to you.) (Laughter). About this, for once I am quoting my friend Dr. A. Sreenivasan, who is not here. He asked a question about the Madras Race Club in this Council on the 13th November 1957. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, in a supplementary, asked the Home Minister, 'A decision was taken in 1948 that betting on horse-races should be abolished in Madras. What is the point in the Hon. Minister now saying that

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'the matter has been under consideration for the last so many years?' The Home Minister replied that a decision was taken in 1948 that betting on horse races should be abolished in Madras. The Home Minister again said, 'The Government took a decision about five years ago that the Act need not be given effect to and that its implementation could be postponed for five years, because it was pointed out to Government—and the Government did appreciate that—that horse-racing contributed to horse-breeding and that horses were required for the army and also for research institutes. The Government could very well have a farm for horse-breeding at Guindy and Ootacamund only for the sake of horse-breeding and research institutes. What are these research institutes for? (Laughter). The Home Minister added, 'In view of this, the Government took a decision to put off giving effect to this Act for five years. When this five-year period is over, the Government will take up the question when it should be given effect to.' The five-year period is over, Sir. (Laughter). (Sri P. T. Rajan: They are lingering. It is the grace period now.) It is legged in the phrase 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. Therefore, it will continue. That seems to be the case. Otherwise, they need not say, 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. I would like to have a clarification whether the Government are still considering this question. This is one point upon which I wanted to mention horse-racing.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN: You then want it to be abolished?

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes, even though it may be unpopular.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: Many Congressmen are interested in horse-racing. 5-20 p.m.

Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI: A number of poor people have been ruined by this rather than by ordinary gambling.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am glad to have the support of the hon. the Deputy Chairman. Horse-breeding will not be affected. When I say this, I am supported by so many distinguished people here. Therefore, the Government should seriously consider whether they should not abolish betting on horse-racing.

The Hon. the Minister for Finance says that the enhanced rate of entertainment tax will bring in a net additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs, 90 per cent of which will go to the benefit of local bodies. Then there is another proposal—enhanced sales tax on motor spirit like diesel oil. This proposal was made two years ago but subsequently wiser counsels prevailed and it was dropped. Again, it has been brought up and the increase proposed is from 10 nP. to 35 nP. The Hon. the Leader of the House in his explanatory statement has asked, 'What is the harm in increasing it to 35 nP. when the sales tax on petrol is 37 nP.?' Let me explain it.

Diesel oil is used more for purposes of agriculture. We say that our economy is agricultural economy and we talk of production. When it comes to the question of taxation, we forget all this. That is the difficulty here. Otherwise, the Hon. Minister's statement is a beautiful one. It is very good on one side and they go on harping on increased production, and so many other good things. On the other side, they are cutting the ground under their feet.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the reason?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They will answer. Therefore, I feel that there is no consistent, sound, economic policy before the Government.

Then, I would come to the Medical Department. I am not so competent to speak on it as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Still, I want to harp on one point. The presence of the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar encourages me to speak about the establishment of hospitals of indigenous medicine.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar is also interested in this.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In paragraph 19 of the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, there is no mention about the establishment of hospitals of indigenous medicine. The Minister of Health in the Union Cabinet said the other day that the Central Government were ready to provide funds but that there had been no application forthcoming from the State Governments. Our State has not applied for any grant, while the Kerala State has applied for a grant of five lakhs of rupees or so for undertaking research in the indigenous systems of medicine. I do not use the word 'Ayurveda'. I am carefully omitting the words 'Ayurveda', 'Siddha' and 'Unani'. If I use them, it would appear that there is quarrel among the systems themselves. There is no difference between the three systems. I shall be happy if any of the three is encouraged. I am not for or against any one particular system. Therefore, when the Kerala Government say ' indigenous system ', it means all the three. Only the names are different. All of them deal with drugs, medicines, etc. An Ayurvedic hospital would be much cheaper.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : Naturopathy?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : About that the Union Ministers talk more. In fact, the Union Ministers talk more about these various systems than our Ministers here. The Government have by their policy spoiled the indigenous system.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Don't you think that our doctors are responsible for this kind of situation?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Which doctors? Unani doctors? (Laughter.)

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I will clear the air. Allopathic doctors only say that they are against the integrated system of medicine. Of course, some of the European doctors used to say that the indigenous system was unscientific. But none of our doctors have taken that stand, so far as I know.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: They are prescribing Ayurvedic medicines also.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes; my esteemed Friend, Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar, has always been prescribing Ayurvedic medicines. I was once by his side early at 6 of the clock in the morning, when he wrote down in Sanskrit 'Brahmi Gritam'. I thought he would write something like diagroms which I had never been able to understand. As the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar says, Allopathic doctors have also been prescribing Ayurvedic medicines. Even the European doctors of the olden days were prepared to grant that there were very good indigenous drugs but said that they required research. Here there is a proposal to grant some compensatory allowance to practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. I do not say that they should not be given any allowance. I approve of the proposal because they have been complaining that they are not given sufficient remuneration. All that I say is that there is dearth of proper personnel to man these hospitals. There is also the other point that the Government have not got sufficient funds to provide medical aid to all people at all places. The only solution is the opening of hospitals of indigenous medicine. I am glad that the present Minister for Public Health is thinking on these lines. I did not have any hope when his predecessor, Mr. A. B. Shetty, was here. He clearly said that he was not for indigenous medicine. There is nothing wrong in being frank. But there is no such difficulty with Mr. Manickavelu who, I hope, will be more helpful. When I was reading this paragraph in the Budget speech, I felt that I should impress upon the Government the necessity for establishing some hospitals of indigenous medicine in this State and posting, if possible, some of the Vaidyas to work there. In fact, many diseases were cured by these Vaidyas before the Allopaths came into the picture.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: Even to-day 80 per cent of the villagers go to Vaidyas.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Therefore, there is a strong case.

The last thing that I want to refer to is something about the City. The population of the City has grown recently from 16 lakhs to 18 lakhs. Shortly it will be 20 lakhs. It is absolutely necessary that amenities should be provided to all the people who live in the City. I must, however, point out that still there are pavement-dwellers numbering about 50,000 to 60,000. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: More in Broadway.) The pavements

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which are intended for pedestrians are used by these people who sleep on them. It is heart-rending to see them sleep on the pavements. This problem should be tackled at once.

There is another problem which relates to milk supply. I welcome the move on the part of the Government to have a colonisation scheme for Madhavaram. The Government have spent some lakhs of rupees on this scheme. The Corporation of Madras has proposed that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs should be given to it in advance for the purpose of providing cattle sheds within the City. As it is, these cows and buffaloes are not properly kept. If I see the insanitary condition in which they are kept, I will not take my coffee tomorrow morning. Fortunately, I don't take coffee. Even the cows and buffaloes which supply milk to the General Hospital are kept in the most insanitary condition possible. It is to provide proper sheds for these animals that the Corporation wants Rs. 10 lakhs. The Corporation budget would show a deficit. The Corporation wants that repayment of the loans given to them by the Government—I think it is Rs. 42 lakhs—should be deferred for some time, say, five or ten years. The Commissioner the other day in his speech introducing the Corporation's Budget mentioned very strongly about it. He said that the Corporation was unable to meet the entire needs of the growing City and that, therefore, it required this help from the Government. I hope and trust that the Government would take this into consideration and defer recovery of the loan from the Corporation.

5-30 p.m.

After the City transport was nationalised, huge buses, leviathan buses, have been put on the road. As they move on these roads, no other car can go this or that side and nobody can move this side or that side. It is one big thing occupying the entire road with a number of people within the bus. What is to happen to the roads on which such huge buses go? The roads have to be renewed, metalled and kept properly for these buses to run. Why I am saying this is that a good proportion of the motor vehicles tax which the Government collect should be given to the Corporation for the purpose of seeing that the roads are kept in proper condition. This is a very important matter. If the Corporation has funds, it can maintain the roads. But the point is that it has not got the necessary finances. The Commissioner has said so in the Budget speech. I hope and trust that the Government will look into this matter also.

One last point I wish to refer to is this. The interest which we are paying on the loans to the Government of India is mounting. We, therefore, demanded that the whole of the loan should be consolidated and that the interest should be nominal, a lower rate of interest. It should be only nominal such as two per cent or so. Let us not be afraid of saying so to the Government of India.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Why not the capital be written off?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That may also be suggested. But when they do not want to give up even the interest and consolidate the loans, I see very little chance of their

writing off the capital. The Hon. the Finance Minister said that if that was done, it would relieve us to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. That is an important matter. Let us not also be optimistic about our Rs. 101 crores of debt. That is also a very serious matter. The Hon. the Leader of the House said that they were all assets. But, I may tell you, they are assets of a very different kind. They are all assets which we cannot utilize. As years go on, they would be entirely wiped out, these dams and others. They are all necessary. I am not complaining that all these things should not be taken up. But they are wasting assets and, therefore, this also should be looked into and Government should see how the debt could be wiped out. Let us not be satisfied with merely saying, 'We have sufficient assets to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs or so'.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: It is Rs. 150 crores.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes, the figures are there. I take the figures from the statements furnished by the Government. What I am saying is that it is very necessary that we should look into this also and try to reduce, as for as possible, the outside debt.

If all these things are taken into consideration, we shall, in the long run, establish the Welfare State. About this we are not at all pessimistic. Our Government and the Ministers are doing their very best. I am not criticising them or their intentions. But what I say is that their policies ought to be much bolder and more consistent. That is my view. The Government should take every aspect of the question into consideration. It won't do to look at only one aspect of production and do things which really retard production. Take the handloom industry. There also the Government must chalk out a bold line of action. The former Chief Minister, Rajaji, said, 'Reserve cloths of certain types to handlooms'. He is the person who has got foresight. Sometimes he may make mistakes. (Interruption). That is a different matter. What I am saying is that some of the policies he was laying down were bold. He had foresight. That was why he asked for such reservation. Now, what do you see in the handloom industry? Accumulation of stock is there; wherever you go, there is accumulation of stock and there is no reduction in price. I am repeatedly urging that there should be deflation, reduction of prices. I do not know when this will come about. (An hon. Member: Government are printing notes.) We must attain self-sufficiency in food so that prices may be stabilised. We have to deal with the unemployment problem. These are the things to be tackled. The day when these things are tackled, when our production is complete, where our resources are full and when we no longer look to the Centre for resources even though there might be deficit budgeting, then I think our economy will be healthy, sound and consistent.

Thank you, Sir. (Cheers.)

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* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM** : கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் 1958-59-ம் வருஷத்திய வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கும் முறையில், சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக இந்த வருஷத்தில் அதிகமான வரிகளை மக்கள் மீது சுமத்தாமல், துண்டு விழும் தொகையை ஈடு செய்வதற்காக, சில குறிப்பிட்ட இனங்களுக்கு மட்டும் வரி விதித்திருப்பதை நான் மனமாரப் போற்றி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

வரி இனங்களைச் சற்று கவனிப்போம். முதலாவதாக, சினிமாக்கள், குதிரைப் பந்தயம் போன்ற பொழுதுபோக்குகள் மீதுள்ள வரி உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. இரண்டாவதாக, டீசல் எண்ணெய் மேலுள்ள விற்பனை வரி உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. மூன்றாவதாக, விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த வரிகளைப்பற்றி சபையிலே கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயங்களை எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். குறிப்பாக, என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் அவர்கள் சினிமா மீது விதிக்கப்படும் தமாஷா வரி நடுத்தர மக்களைப் பாதிக்கும், ஏழைகளைப் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அது எப்படி பாதிக்கும் என்பது தான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இந்த வரிகளை விதிக்கும் பொழுது யார் யாருக்கு எந்தெந்த முறையில் விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை ஆலோசித்துத்தான் வரியை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு அணா டிக்கட் ஒரு ஏழை வாங்குவதாக இருந்தால், அதற்கு 2 நயா பைசா வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இது ஒரு வரி உயர்வாகக் கருதப்படுமா? 6 அணா கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஒருவனுக்கு மேற்கொண்டு காலணா கொடுப்பது மிகவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொன்னால், இதை யாராகிலும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? இதை அதிக வரி என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா என்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, 10 அணா டிக்கட்டுக்கு $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா வரி விதிக்கபபடுகிறது. பத்து அணா கொடுத்து ஒரு டிக்கட் வாங்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு மேலும் $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா கொடுப்பது அதிகமாகுமா என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி 15 அணா டிக்கட் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் 1 ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது 1 அணா மேற் கொண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பதினைந்து அணா கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள், மேலும் அதிகமாக 1 அணா கொடுப்பது கஷ்டமா? இது ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்குமா என்பதைச் சற்று யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, ரூ. 1-4-0 கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கித் தமாஷாக சினிமா பார்க்கக்கூடியவர்கள் மேற்கொண்டு $1\frac{1}{2}$ அணா கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, அவர்கள் ரூ. 1-5-6 கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ரூ. 1-4-0 கொடுத்துத் தமாஷாக சினிமா பார்த்துவிட்டு, அங்கே காபி, டீ சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு, 1, 2 பாக்கெட் சிகரெட் ஊதிவிட்டு வெளியே வரக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருப்பவர்கள்தான் இந்த வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் மீதுதான் $1\frac{1}{2}$ அணா வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இது எப்படி ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்கும்? ஆறு அணா, 10 அணா கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கி சினிமா பார்க்கிறவர்களுக்கு $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பதில் ஒன்றும் சிரமம் இருக்காது. ஆகையினால் இந்த வரி மிகவும் நல்ல முறையிலே தாரதம்யத்தை அனுசரித்துத்தான் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும்.

5-40 p.m. அடுத்தபடியாக, டீசல் எண்ணெய் மீது விற்பனை வரி உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் கூட இது விவசாயிகளைப் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி நாம் சற்று பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கலாம். இந்த டீசல் எண்ணெய் பஸ், லாரி, குறிப்பாக தண்ணீர் இரைக்கக்கூடிய சில இயந்திரங்களுக்கும் பிரயோஜனப்படலாம். ஏற்கனவே ஒரு காலனுக்கு 10 நயா பைசாவாக இருந்த வரி இப்பொழுது 35 நயா பைசாவாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, மேற்கொண்டு 4 அணா உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வரி ஏழைகளையும், தொழிலாளிகளையும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஸ்களில் 1 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கி பிரயாணம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் மேற்கொண்டு $\frac{1}{4}$ அணா, $\frac{1}{2}$ அணா கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் அரசாங்கம்

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வரி விதித்தால் டிக்கட் கட்டணம் உயர்த்தப்பட்டு அது மக்களின் மேல் சுமத்தப்படும் என்று சொல்லலாம். அதிகபட்சமாக எவ்வளவு கட்டணம் வசூலிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சட்டபூர்வமாக நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் $\frac{1}{2}$ அணா, $\frac{1}{4}$ அணா கட்டணம் உயர்த்தப்படலாமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இது ஏழைகளை அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்க முடியாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, லாரிகளில் ஏராளமான சாமான்களை ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் வருகிறது. மேற்கொண்டு அதிகமாக வரி கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு ஏழ்மையோ அல்லது நஷ்டமோ ஏற்படுவதற்கில்லை. ஆகவே, இதுபற்றி நாம் அதிகமாகக் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வந்தால்தான் இந்த வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இத்துடன் கடைகள் மூலமாகவோ, அல்லது வேறு இனங்களிலோ வருமானம் வருவதற்கு வருமான வரி என்பதாகச் சொல்லி சில வரிகள் விதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஏழை விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1,000, ரூ. 1,500, ரூ. 2,000 ரூ. 2,500-க்கு மேல் வருமானம் இருக்காது. மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். இந்த நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது விவசாய வருமான வரியினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பெருத்த கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்று சொன்னால், இது யாரும் அவ்வளவு எளிதாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய விஷயம் அல்ல என்பதைமட்டும் நாம் சற்று கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த வரி விதிப்பினால் 1 கோடியே 20 லட்ச ரூபாய் வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். இது துண்டு விழக்கூடிய பற்றாக்குறையை ஒருவாறு சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் பெரிய வருமானம் வரப்போவதில்லை ; ஏதோ ரூ. 1 கோடியே 20 லட்சம் தான் வரக்கூடும். பற்றாக்குறையைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்காகத்தான் இந்த வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்படிப்பட்ட வரிகளை விதிப்பது குறித்து புகார் சொல்லக்கூடாது. இந்த வரிகளைச் சிலர் வேண்டுமென்றே எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்போதும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதைப்பற்றிக் குறை கூறிக்கொண்டே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்கள். நம் சபையிலுள்ள டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார், ஸ்ரீபாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் போன்றவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் அல்ல ; அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறித்து ஏதாவது புகார் கூறும்போது, அந்தப் புகார் சரியானது அல்ல என்று நாம் எடுத்துக் கூறினால், அதை அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கீழ் சபையிலுள்ள எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் வெளியிலுள்ள எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களும் எப்போதும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில் அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஒரு கதை ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. இரண்டு குடிகாரர்கள் ஆக்ராவிற்குப் போனார்கள். அங்கே தாஜ்மஹாலைப் பார்த்தார்கள். அப்போது ஒரு குடிகாரன், "இந்தக் கட்டிடத்தை நான் விலைக்கு வாங்கப் போகிறேன்" என்று சொன்னான். உடனே மற்றவன் "இதை நான் விற்பதாக இல்லையே!" என்று சொன்னான். தாஜ் மஹாலுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் ஏதாவது சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா ? அந்த மாதிரி சம்பந்தா சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் இந்த எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். பொது மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இல்லாமல் குடிகாரர்களைப் போல் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் பேசுகிறார்கள். இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதுவும் ஒரு கதை தான். ஒரு வீட்டுக்கு ஒரு பிச்சைக்காரன் வந்தான். "அம்மா, பிச்சை" என்று கூறினான். அந்த வீட்டில் ஒரு மாமியாரும் ஒரு நாட்டுப்பெண்ணும் இருந்தார்கள். பிச்சைக்காரன் பிச்சை கேட்டபோது மாமியார் வீட்டின் பின்புறம் தோட்டத்தில் இருந்தாள். அப்போது வீட்டின் முன்னே இருந்த மருமகள், "உனக்கு பிச்சை கிடையாது, போ" என்று பிச்சைக்காரனிடம் சொன்னாள். உடனே பிச்சைக்காரன் அந்த வீட்டை விட்டு நகர ஆரம்பித்தான். இதையெல்லாம் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்த மாமியார் உடனே வாசலுக்கு வந்தாள். என்ன நடந்தது

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என்று மருமகளிடம் கேட்டாள். மருமகள் நடந்ததைச் சொன்னாள். அவளுக்கு மருமகளைப் பிடிக்காது. அவள் உடனே மருமகளிடம், " நான் அல்லவோ இந்த வீட்டிற்கு அதிகாரி ? பிச்சைக்காரனுக்கு நான் அல்லவோ பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும் ? நீ யார் அப்படிச் சொல்வதற்கு ", என்று கூறிவிட்டு, தன் வீட்டை விட்டு நகர்ந்து சென்று கொண்டிருந்த பிச்சைக்காரனைக் கூப்பிட்டாள். பிச்சைக்காரன் திரும்பி வந்தான். 5-50 p.m. உடனே அவனிடம் " இவள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்காதே. நான் சொல்கிறேன், கேள். பிச்சை இல்லை, போ." என்று சொன்னாள். அந்த மாதிரி, இந்த சர்க்கார் யார் யாருக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லையோ அவர்களெல்லாம், இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்வதையெல்லாம் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்யப்போவதாகத் தேர்தல் காலத்தில் கூறிய எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள், காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்காகச் செய்துவரும் நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். நாட்டுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையையும் அவர்கள் செய்வதில்லை. இந்த நிலை நீடித்தால், நாட்டு மக்கள் நிதானமாக இருந்து, அடுத்த பொதுத் தேர்தலின்போதும் மற்ற சமயங்களிலும் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த இடத்தையும் பாடத்தையும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காகப் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அமராவதி, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, சாத்தனூர், மணிமுத்தாறு போன்ற பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களையும் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இன்னும் என்னதான் செய்ய முடியும் ? சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவையும் செய்திருக்கும்போது, " வடக்கு வாழ்கிறது, தெற்கு தேய்கிறது. இங்கே என்ன நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன ? " என்று சிலர் கேட்கிறார்கள். பட்டப்பகலில் வேடிக்கையாகப் பகல் வேஷம் போடுவது போல் இவர்கள் நடிக்கிறார்கள். மேலும், சிலர் இரவெல்லாம் ராஜாக்களாக இருப்பார்கள். பொழுது விடிந்தவுடன் ஆண்டிகளாக ஆகிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் நாடகக்காரர்கள். உதாரணமாக, ஒருவன் இரவில் நாடகத்தில் ராஜாவாக இருப்பான் ; பொழுது விடிந்ததும், " என்ன ஐயா, ஒரு கப் டீ வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறாயா ? " என்று கேட்க ஆரம்பித்து விடுவான். அதைப் போல் இந்த எதிர்க் கட்சியினர் ஏதோ நடிக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள், எதையோ உள் நோக்கமாகக்கொண்டு, " வடக்கு வாழ்கிறது, தெற்குத் தேய்கிறது " என்று சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர, மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் எதையும் சொல்வதில்லை. இதைப் பார்த்து நான் மிகவும் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். இது குறித்து, அழுவதா அல்லது சிரிப்பதா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இவர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட போக்கைக் கைவிடுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

மேலும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக, சிறு பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கக்கன் திருச்சியில் ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது, மதுரை ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் சாத்தனூர், மஞ்சளாறு, கொடவனாறு முதலிய திட்டங்களும், கன்னியாகுமரி ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் சித்தாறு, மாம்பழத்தாறு போன்ற திட்டங்களும், நெல்லை ஜில்லாவில் கடவனாறு முதலிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களும், சேலம் ஜில்லா தர்மபுரி தாலூகாவில் சின்னாறு திட்டம் முதலியவைகளும் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டபின் நிறைவேற்றப்படும் என்று உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, வருங்காலத்தில் சென்னை மாநிலம் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை யாராவது மறுக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

கல்வியையும் சர்க்கார் நன்றாகப் பரப்பி வருகிறார்கள். பல மக்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்விக்கு சர்க்கார் வகை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலும் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகைகளை அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில், என். ஜீ. ஓக்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளி வகுப்புகளிலும் முழுச் சம்பளச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரைக் குறை கூறுபவர்கள் சிறிதும் சிந்திக்காமல் ' இதனால் என். ஜீ. ஓக்களுக்கு என்ன லாபம் ? ' என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இதனால்

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என். ஜீ. ஒக்களுக்கு லாபம் தான். உதாரணமாக, ஒரு என்.ஜீ.ஓ.விற்கு மூன்று பள்ளி செல்லும் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். அந்த மூன்று குழந்தைகளும் மூன்று வெவ்வேறு வகுப்புகளில் படிக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அந்த வகுப்புகளுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளங்கள் ரூ. 2-8-0, ரூ. 5, ரூ. 7-8-0 என்றும் வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அந்த நிலையில் அந்த என். ஜீ. ஓ.விற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 15 லாபம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மேலும், என். ஜீ. ஓ.க்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை இன்னும் உயர்த்துவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் வகை செய்ய விரும்புகிறார்கள். அதற்கான வழிவகைகளை சர்க்கார் ஆராய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

மேலும், இப்போது அரசியல் தியாகிகளின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கல்விச் சலுகை அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆரம்பப் படிப்பிற்கும், ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்பிற்கும், கல்லூரிப் படிப்புக்கும், தொழில் கல்லூரிப் படிப்பிற்கும் தியாகிகளின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வியளிப்பதற்கான உத்தரவை சர்க்கார் பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த உத்தரவில் சிறை சென்ற தியாகிகளின் குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தான் இந்தச் சலுகை உண்டு என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைச் சிறிது திருத்த வேண்டும். சிறை சென்றவர்கள் தான் தியாகிகள் என்று கூற முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், சிறை செல்லாத திருப்பூர் குமரன் தியாகி தான். அவர் சுதந்திர இயக்கத்தில் போராடியபோது அடியும் உதையும் பட்டு, மண்டையில் அடிவாங்கி, மண்டை பிளந்ததால் உயிர் துறந்தார். அவரொரு பெரிய தியாகி என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அவருக்கு ஒரு நினைவுச் சின்னத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது. அவருடைய பிள்ளைகள் இப்போது படிக்கிறார்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அவர்கள் கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்திருக்கும்போது, அவர் சிறை செல்லவில்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையை மறுப்பது தவறு. ஆகவே, சிறைக்குச் செல்லாவிட்டாலும், கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்த அரசியல் தியாகிகள் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஜெயிலுக்குச் சென்றவர்கள் அடைந்ததை விட அதிகமான கஷ்ட நஷ்டத்தை அடைந்தவர்களாகவும் கூட இருக்கக்கூடும். ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலுமாக அவர்களுடைய மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை குறைவாகவே இருக்கக்கூடும். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலுமாக மொத்தம் சுமார் 70 பேர் தான் இருக்கக் கூடும். ஆகவே, கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்த அப்படிப்பட்ட தியாகிகளுக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் போதுமான ஸ்தானங்களை வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தின் போதும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்குவது முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குப் பாதகம் செய்வதாகாது. ஒருவன் தினந்தோறும் மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு வேளை சாப்பிடுகிறான். மற்றொருவன் நாட்கணக்கில் பட்டினி கிடக்கிறான். தினமும் பலவேளை சாப்பிடுபவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் உணவைக் கொஞ்சம் குறைத்து, நாட்கணக்கில் பட்டினி கிடப்பவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பங்கில் அதைச் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வளவு தான். இது சமதர்மம். நான் முன்பு இதைக் குறிப்பிட்டபோதெல்லாம் செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் ஸ்தானம் காலி இல்லை என்று கூறப்பட்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது காலி ஏற்படுகிறது. கூடிய சீக்கிரம் செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் போதிய ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வகை செய்யும் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஹிந்தி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பலர் பலவிதமாக இன்னும் சர்ச்சை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி படிப்பதினால் எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் இல்லை. நம்முடைய நாடு தமிழ் நாடு. ஆகவே, நாம் தமிழை முதலில் கற்றாகவேண்டும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதில் யாருக்கும் எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் கிடையாது. அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தியாவிற்குரிய பாஷை ஒன்றைக் கற்கவேண்டும். இதுதான் எல்லோருடைய விருப்பமும், எல்லா தேசத்தினருடைய விருப்

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பமும். ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்துக்கும் உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அந்தந்த தேசத்தில் கிளர்ச்சி, எழுச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜப்பான் தேசத்தில் ஜப்பானுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்றை விரும்புகிறார்கள். சைனு தேசத்தில் சைனு தேசத்திற்குரிய பாஷை ஒன்றை விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஜெர்மன் தேசத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய பாஷையை விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்திலும் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இந்தியா தேசம் அடிமைப்பட்டிருந்தபொழுது ஆங்கில பாஷையைக் கற்கவேண்டியிருந்தது. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தால் தான் வேலை கிடைக்கும், இல்லாவிட்டால் சம்பளம் கிடையாது என்று நம்மை அடிமைப்படுத்தி, விரட்டி, அதட்டி, உருட்டி, உதைத்து ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளும் படி செய்தார்கள். வெள்ளையர்கள் காலத்தில் அந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் ஆங்கிலத்தைப் படித்தோம். இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஓடிப்போய் விட்டார்கள். இது நம்முடைய நாடாகிவிட்டது. நம் நாட்டிற்கு உரிய மொழி ஒன்று வேண்டாமா? 'நீ எந்த தேசத்தில் பிறந்தவன்?' என்று கேட்டால் 'இந்தியா தேசத்தில் பிறந்தவன்' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு 'பாஷை என்ன?' என்று கேட்டால் 'ஆங்கிலம்' என்று சொல்லலாமா? அப்படிச் சொன்னுல் 'எப்பொழுது லண்டன் மாநகரத்திலிருந்து எந்த மூதாதை காலத்தில், எந்த முப்பாட்டன் காலத்தில் இந்தியாவில் போய் கப்பலில் இறங்கினீர்கள்? எத்தனை வருஷமாயிற்று?' என்று கேட்பார்களே? ஆகையால்தான் இந்தியாவுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று வேண்டும், அதை நாம் கற்றே ஆகவேண்டும். அதுதான் ஹிந்தி பாஷை. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் முதலில் தமிழைக் கற்றுகவேண்டும். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழிலேயே எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் நடத்தவேண்டும். கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தியாவுக்கு உரிய ஒரு பாஷையை நாம் கற்றுக வேண்டும்; ஹிந்தி பாஷையை உலக விஷயங்களை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்வதாயிருந்தால், உலகத்தைச் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வதாக இருந்தால், மூன்றுவதாக நாம் ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஹிந்தி பாஷையை உடனடியாகக் கற்றுவிடமுடியாது. ஏனென்றுல் தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஹிந்தி படிக்கக் கொஞ்சம் அவகாசம் வேண்டும். நமக்கு ஹிந்தி கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு குறைந்தது 20 வருஷ கால அவகாசமாவது மத்திய சர்க்கார் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நம்முடைய கோரிக்கை. அந்தக் கோரிக்கைப் பிரகாரம் நாம் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இதன் மத்தியிலே தமிழ் நாடுபற்றிச் சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். உடனடியாகத் தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் திராவிட நாடு வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். திராவிட நாடு என்றுல் என்ன? திராவிட நாடு என்றுல் ஆந்திர நாடு, மலையாள நாடு, கர்நாடக நாடு, தமிழ் நாடு எல்லாம் சேர்ந்தது. மலையாளத்தவர்கள் தான் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்து போய் விட்டார்கள். ஆந்திரர்களும் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்துவிட்டார்கள். கன்னடியர்களும் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்து போய் விட்டார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு தனித்துத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் திராவிட நாட்டை எப்படி ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியும்? யாரை ஏமாற்றுவது? ஒரு சிலரைச் சில காலம் ஏமாற்றலாம். எல்லோரையும் எப்பொழுதும் ஏமாற்ற முடியுமா? எந்தக் காலத்தில் திராவிட நாட்டை ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியும்? இப்பொழுது தமிழ் நாடு தனித்துத்தானே இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மொழி அரசியல் மொழியாகிவிட்டது. ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் தெலுங்கு பாஷையில் ஆட்சி நடைபெறும். அதே மாதிரி மலையாள தேசத்தில் மலையாளத்திலும், கர்நாடக தேசத்தில் கன்னடத்திலும் ஆட்சி நடைபெறும். தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழை அரசாங்க மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டோம். இந்த நிலையில் திராவிட நாடு ஏற்பட முடியுமா? இது வீண் கிளர்ச்சி அல்லவா? 'நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் அறிவாளிகள், நாங்கள் சொல்லுவதைக் கேளுங்கள், எங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக எவ்வளவோ கதைகள் இருக்கின்றன, நாங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து நல்ல முறையிலே எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறோம்' என்று மக்களிடையே பிரசாரம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தால் இதை யாராகிலும்

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நம்பியிருக்கமுடியுமா என்பதை யோசித்துப் பாருங்கள். இதன் மத்தியில் இன்னொரு சிறு கூட்டம் என்ன செய்கிறது ? நாம் தமிழர் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தமிழ் நாடு என்று கூச்சல் போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஏதோ 'சாடே சாத்' என்று சொல்லுவார்களே, அம்மாதிரி 4 பேர்களை அடக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடு வழியிலே 'நாம் தமிழர், தமிழ் நாடு' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களைத் தமிழர்கள் இல்லை என்று யாராவது சொன்னார்களா ? தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தமிழர்கள்தான். வடநாட்டில் வேலை செய்யும் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தமிழர்கள் தான். இப்படி நாம் தனித் தமிழ் நாடு என்று கூச்சல் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால், பம்பாய் மதுங்காவில் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தமிழர்களுடைய நிலைமை என்ன ஆகும் ? ஆங்காங்கு பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுடைய நிலைமை என்ன ஆகும் ? உப-ஜனாதிபதியாகவும், ராஜ்ய சபைத் தலைவராகவும் உள்ள டாக்டர் ராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் வேலை என்ன ஆகும் ? 'நீங்கள் தமிழர், தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குப் போ' என்று சொன்னால் நாம் என்ன செய்வது ? இதையெல்லாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டாமா ? இதற்குப் பகுத்தறிவு இல்லையா ? நியாயம் இல்லையா ? இதையெல்லாம் நாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டாமா ? ஆகவே, இவைகளெல்லாம் வேஷங்கள். சொல்வதொன்று, செய்வது ஒன்றாக இருக்கும். 'உனக்கும் எனக்கும் இல்லையடி ஊருக்கு அல்லவோடி சொன்னேன்' என்று பழமொழி சொல்லுவது வழக்கம். அது போன்று எழுத்தாளர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், அறிஞர்கள், என்று தங்களைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இம்மாதிரிக் காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்களே தவிர, நாட்டிற்கு உகந்த நல்ல காரியங்களை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்துச் செய்வதாக இல்லை. இந்த முறையிலே அவர்கள் செயல்பட முடியுமா ? தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்தாகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், யாரும் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியுமா ? தமிழ் நாட்டில் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ஆட்சி புரிகிறார். தெலுங்கரா ஆட்சி செய்கிறார் ? முதலமைச்சராக இருப்பவர் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ? அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது, தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்துபோகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதில் என்ன அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது ? சபையின் முதல்வர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களும் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ? இந்த நிலைமையில் ஏதாவது மாறுதல் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அரசாங்கத்திற்கே அதைச் செய்யத் தெரியும். எப்பொழுது என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கே தெரியும். தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்க வேண்டுமென்று எந்தக் கலைஞராவது சொன்னரா? எந்தக் கவிராயராவது சொன்னரா? எந்தக் கற்பனை வீரராவது சொன்னரா ? எந்தச் சிந்தனையாளராவது சிந்தித்துச் சொன்னரா ? கேட்கிறேன். நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே ஆட்சி புரியும் தமிழர்கள் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்தார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைப்பது அவசியமானால், அவர்களே செய்வார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. நாடு ஒன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்தியா தேசம் ஒன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்திய நாடு ஒரு பெரிய நாடாக இருக்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் இப்பொழுது எதற்காக நம் நாட்டிற்கு இவ்வளவு மதிப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? ஐசன்ஹோவர், புல்கானின் முதலியவர்கள் நம்முடைய நாட்டைக் கொண்டாடியிருக்கிறார்கள், கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள், ரஷ்ய தூது கோஷ்டியினர் சமீபத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்திருந்தபோது, அவர்களோடு நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசினேன். 'உங்கள் நாட்டிலே விஞ்ஞானத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து அணுகுண்டையும், விஷவாயு குண்டையும் கண்டு பிடித்து அதன் மூலம் மனித சமூகமே நசித்துப் போய்விடும்படி செய்கிறீர்களே ? அதை விடுத்து, கோபத்தைத் தணிக்கவும், அன்பை ஏற்படுத்தவும் ஒரு குண்டைக் கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியுமா ?' என்று கேட்டேன் அதற்கு மேற்படி கோஷ்டியின் தலைவர் சிரித்துவிட்டு 'ரொம்ப அழகான கேள்வியைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். நான் இதுபற்றி எங்கள் ஊரில் போய்ச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அம்மாதிரியான குண்டு செய்ய முடியாது. மனிதனுடைய மனதினால் தான் அதைச் செய்ய முடியும், அன்பினால் தான் செய்ய முடியும், மனமாறுதல் வேண்டும்' என்று அந்தத் தூது கோஷ்டியின் தலைவர் சொன்னர். நமது ஒப்பற்ற தலைவர் ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் ஆட்டிப் படைக்கிறார். அவர் காட்டும்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [4th March 1958

அன்பின் காரணமாக அவர் சொல்லுவதை மற்ற தேசத் தலைவர்கள் கேட்பதற்குக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ' அன்பர் பணி செய்ய என்னை ஆளாக்கி விட்டுவிட்டால் இன்ப நிலை தானாக வந்து எய்திடும் பராபரமே ' என்று தாயுமானசுவாமிகள் கூறியதற்கு இணங்க, மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே நமது குறிக்கோளாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ' எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் ' என்று பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் நாம் எல்லோரும் மன்னர்களாக இனி இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது மன்னர்கள் இல்லை. ஜமீந்தார்கள் இல்லை. நாம் எல்லோரும் சேவை செய்யக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். இதை நாம் எல்லோரும் மனதிலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும், அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை நமது தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். நாஷனல் கார்பன் கம்பெனி லிமிடெட் என்ற கம்பெனியில் வேலை செய்யும் ஒரு தொழிலாளி 2 வருஷ காலமாக சஸ்பெண்டு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறான். ஸ்ரீநாராயணசுவாமி என்ற அந்தத் தொழிலாளி யூனியன் ஒற்றுமைக்காகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு சேவை செய்தவன். அதன் காரணமாக அவன் மீது அங்குள்ள அதிகாரி குற்றவாளி என்று சொல்லி பொய் கேஸ் கொடுத்து விட்டார். இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக அந்தத் தொழிலாளி சஸ்பென்ஷனில் இருந்தும், எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. போலீஸ்காரர்களும் ஏற்கனவே விசாரித்து ரிப்போர்ட்டை அப்படியே வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் இது சம்பந்தமான ரிப்போர்ட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏதோ அதுபற்றி அட்ஜுடிகேஷனில் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக ஒரு தொழிலாளி சஸ்பென்ஷனில் இருந்தால் அவன் மனைவி என்ன கதி ஆவது? அவன் குழந்தை குட்டிகள் என்ன கதி ஆவது? சாப்பாட்டிற்கும் இதரச் செலவுகளுக்கும் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? இந்த இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக இந்தத் தொழிலாளியின் நிலைமை என்ன? ஆகவே, கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை மனமாற வரவேற்றுப் போற்றுகிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

சத்யமேவ ஜயதே வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 5th March 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Raffles in aid of religious and charitable institutions

* 40 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to exempt the raffles in aid of religious and charitable institutions from the ban imposed on such raffles and lotteries;

(*b*) whether any applications for such exemption have been received by the Government from religious and charitable institutions; and

(*c*) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) No, Sir

(*b*) Yes, Sir.

(*c*) The Government have refused permission as it is their settled policy not to permit lotteries or raffles of any kind in this State, whether the object is private gain or public good and however laudable the object may be.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware if there is any rule in our State prohibiting the sale of tickets of raffles and lotteries conducted in other States? They sell their tickets in our State.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. Perhaps it is so.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the question of relaxation of the rule in the case of the poor and needy religious institutions, at the same time making provision for special safeguards against misuse of the concession?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Just as the Government are not able to make any distinction between charitable and other purposes, so also in this matter they are not able to make any distinction between poor and needy institutions and others.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that the object of the Government is to create virtue in people by preventing raffles?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not know, Sir, how far the Deputy Leader of the Opposition believes in these things. But, anyhow, the Government try to avoid vices to the extent possible.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is there anything in law to prevent the sale in our State of raffle tickets of other States?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This is being looked into.

Language Pandits

* 41 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the higher grade and secondary grade teacher training courses are considered sufficient for Pandits handling languages such as Tamil, Sanskrit and Hindi in the higher forms of high schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The higher grade training qualification is inadequate. The secondary grade teacher training course is considered sufficient.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that the methods of teaching languages are almost the same in the case of higher grade and secondary grade training courses, will the Government kindly consider the case of those Tamil Pandits who have this higher grade training as persons eligible for handling higher forms and for drawing that higher salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. There is no proposal to consider this question.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly examine the question in view of the fact that the methods of teaching languages are practically the same in the two training courses and see whether this is feasible?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This has already been examined.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that a Sanskrit Siromani who has passed the S.S.L.C. Examination and who has undergone Hindi Pracharak Training is considered ineligible to handle Sanskrit classes in higher forms and is considered as not having training for handling Sanskrit?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I want notice, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that the Hindi Prachar Sabha is recognized by the Government and the Pracharak Training in no way falls short of the training given to Pandits or the training given to other secondary grade men, will

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the Government consider that one who is qualified in one of the training courses, say, Hindi, is also qualified to teach Sanskrit or Tamil provided he is a Vidwan or a Siromani?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The methods of teaching Hindi may be quite different from the methods of teaching Tamil or Sanskrit. I do not see how qualification in Hindi will qualify one to teach Tamil or any other language.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I submit to the Hon. Minister and the Government that the methods of teaching languages are fundamental and that they cannot differ with respect to any language whatsoever?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no question of an expression of opinion on this.

Report of Dr. Lokanathan on 'Sales Tax'

* 42 *Q*.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the Report of Dr. Lokanathan on 'Sales Tax'; and

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Copies of the Report have already been placed on the Table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : டாக்டர் லோகநாதன் அறிக்கையில் கண்டுள்ள வரிச் சலுகைகள் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு உடனடியாகக் கிடைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன் ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இதற்கு உரிய ஒரு மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் தயாரித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதைச் சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முயற்சி நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Will there be any delay in introducing a Bill on the basis of that Report? Will that Report be the subject-matter of discussion in this House?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Any decision of the Government on the Report will be embodied in a Bill and the Bill will be brought before both the Houses. There will be adequate discussion then in both the Houses.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : அரசியலார் கொண்டுவர இருக்கும் சட்டமானது இந்த ஸெஷனில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன் ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is my endeavour.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Can we expect that Bill to come up in this session?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That was what exactly I said now.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Have the Government accepted all the recommendations in the Report?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We cannot anticipate the decisions of the Government. They will be embodied in a Bill and placed before the House and then hon. Members will be able to point out to this House what recommendations have been accepted and what not.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : அரசியலாரால் கொண்டுவரப்படும் மசோதா செலக்ட் கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விடப்படுமா என்றும், அப்பொழுது வியாபாரிகளின் அபிப்பிராயம் கேட்கப்படுமா என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That depends on the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, will it not be an advantage to the Government to have previous discussion before the Bill is introduced?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government consider that owing to the urgency of the matter, the discussion may take place when the Bill itself is taken up for consideration.

Grant to Aided Higher Elementary Schools

* 43 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the grant payable in the case of teachers with B.A., B.T. qualification in aided higher elementary schools; and

(*b*) the basis on which the grant is fixed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Rs. 45—2—85.

(*b*) The grant is fixed as for a secondary grade trained teacher.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that the Government have been allowing the maximum of the secondary grade scale as permissible for grant purposes in the case of middle schools where there are B.T.'s?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is my impression, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If that be the case, Sir, since the Government have begun to classify the higher elementary schools and middle schools as one, will they kindly consider the case of those B.T.'s who serve in higher elementary schools as persons eligible for drawing the maximum of the secondary grade scale for purposes of grant?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question will have to be considered when reorganization of education comes into effect.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Can the Government give an assurance that when they consider the question, they will place them on the maximum of the secondary grade scale?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry I am not in a position to give any assurance.

Supply of common and special forms by the Central Press

*44 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been made to the Government by the Panchayat Boards about the difficulties experienced by them in the matter of supply of common and special forms by the Central Press; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (*a*) Yes, Sir. The State Union of Panchayats at its Fifth Annual Conference held on 1st and 2nd December 1957 has passed a resolution requesting the Government that the panchayats may be permitted to print the forms required by them in co-operative presses in districts, etc., as the number of panchayats increases day by day and much delay is caused in the supply of forms by a single company.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us, Sir, when the contract with the Central Press was entered into and when the contract is due to expire?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : The last time when the contract was given was in the year 1955, and it is continued year after year.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government kindly consider the question of cancellation of the contract on account of the delay in complying with the orders for supply made by local bodies and panchayats?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : That is exactly what I said.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : What is the cause of the delay, if there is any delay at all? Is it because the Press is not able to cope with the work?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I want notice, Sir.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any reason why the work cannot be entrusted to the Government Press?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : The Government Press has a lot of work. There is also an idea of expanding it. As we are not able to get the machinery from outside, it is not able to do the work. But within two years we expect to get the machinery and then the Government Press will be able to do the work.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government examine the whole question and see if private presses could not be entrusted with this work at the district level?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : That is exactly what the Government are considering. The Government are considering the basis on which this should be done. This was the request made at the conference last year and it will be considered. The Government will see how best arrangements can be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS:

(1) COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I move—

3–10 p.m. " That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958–59."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

" That, with reference to rule 154 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958–59."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with Regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958–59 :—

Time and date for the receipt of nominations	**4 p.m. on 7th March 1958.**
Time and date for the scrutiny of nominations.	**11 a.m. on 8th March 1958.**

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Time and date for the withdrawal of nominations.	4 p.m. on 8th March 1958.
Poll, if any	Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on 17th March 1958.

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

(2) HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I move—

"That, with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six Members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1958–59".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That, with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect six Members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1958–59".

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with Regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of six members to the House Committee for the financial year 1958–59 :—

Time and date for the receipt of nominations.	5 p.m. on 7th March 1958.
Time and date for the scrutiny of nominations.	12 noon on 8th March 1958.
Time and date for the withdrawal of nominations.	5 p.m. on 8th March 1958.
Poll, if any	Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on 18th March 1958.

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1958–59—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now continue the discussion on the Budget. I have to inform hon. Members that twenty minutes will be allotted to each speaker. Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar will now speak.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1958-59-ம் ஆண்டின் நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையையும் நடப்பு ஆண்டுக்கான திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளையும் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் இச்சபை முன் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார். அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதி நிலை சீர்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று அவர் தமது உரையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத்

திட்ட காலத்தின் இரண்டாவது ஆண்டான இந்த ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கை ஒரு தனிச் சிறப்பு வாய்ந்ததாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கான காரணங்களை நான் சொல்கிறேன். இப்போது நம் தமிழ் நாடு நல்ல முறையில் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மொழியும் சட்ட பூர்வமாக ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது அமைச்சரவையினரும் தமிழில் நல்லார்வம் கொண்டு, எல்லா அறிக்கைகளையும் வெளியீடுகளையும் தமிழில் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டில் பல அலுவலகங்களில் அரசாங் கத்தார் நடவடிக்கைகளைத் தமிழில் நடத்த ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் ஆட்சிச் சொல் அகராதியையும் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கும் இந்த சர்க்காரை நாம் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அன்றொரு நாள், தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தித் தமிழை சபை நடவடிக்கைகளில் அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதற்காக, தமிழில் பேச நான் ஆரம் பித்தபோது, " ' கன்வென்ஷன் ' காரணமாக—வழக்கத்தை யொட்டி— நாங்கள் அதைத் தடுக்கவில்லை " என்று சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழில் பேசுவதை யாரும் தடுக்க முடியாது. நான் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு அன்று எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியின் விளைவாக, இன்று தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருந்து வருகிறது. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வந்து நல்ல இடத்தைப் பெற்றிருப்பதற்கு, தமிழ் நாடு பெரிய புண்ணியம் செய்திருக்கிறது.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது, மற்றொன்று எனக்கு ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. தமிழ் மன்னர்கள் ராஜ சபையைக் கூட்டி, அங்கே வந்து அமர்ந்ததும் தங்கள் அமைச்சர்களிடம் முதலில் " நம் நாட்டில் நல்ல மழை பெய்திருக்கிறதா ? விளைச்சல் பெருகியிருக்கிறதா ? மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்களா ? " என்றெல்லாம் கேட்பார்கள்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அது ட்ராமா.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் அங்கத்ினர் ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீனிவாசனுக்கு அது ட்ராமாவாகத்தான் தோன்றும். " வானோக்கி வாழும் உலகெல்லாம் மன்னவன் கோல்நோக்கி வாழும் குடி " என்ற திருக்குறளை அறியாதவர்களுக்கு அது ட்ராமாவாகத்தான் இருக்கும். மழை பெய்தால்தான் உலகம் வாழ முடியும். மழை பெய்தால்தான் மக்களுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்கும். இதை நன்குணர்ந்துதான் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் தமது உரையில் பருவ மழையைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றிப் புள்ளி விவரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். தென் மேற்குப் பருவ மழை சாதாரணமாகப் பெய்யும் அளவிற்கு 20 சத விகிதம் குறைவாகப் பெய்தது என்றும் அதன் காரணமாக திருச்சி, சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர் ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களில் புஞ்சைப் பயிர்கள் சரியாக விளையவில்லை என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்.

3-20 p.m. உணவுப் பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தியைப் பார்க்கும்போது, உணவுப் பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதென்று தெரிகிறது. நமக்கு வேண்டிய உணவுப் பொருள் 48 லட்சம் டன். ஆனால் ராஜ்யத்தில் விளைந்தது 46 லட்சம் டன். ஆகவே பற்றாக்குறை 2 லட்சம் டன்தான். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது எனக்கு ஒன்று தோன்றுகிறது. அதாவது, நாம் ஏன் கேரள ராஜ்யத்திற்கு 2 லட்சம் டன் உணவுப் பொருளை அனுப்பி விட்டு, ஆந்திராவிலிருந்து ஒரு லட்சம் டன் உணவுப் பொருளைக் கொண்டு வந்து பற்றாக்குறையை ஈடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இதை நான் ஒரு குற்றமாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. நம் ராஜ்ய உணவுப் பொருள் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்தபின் பிற ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு உணவுப் பொருளை அனுப்பக்கூடாதா என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்திரவின்பேரில் இப்போதைய முறையை நாம் கடைப் பிடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடும். நம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் எல் லோரும் அரிசி சாப்பிடுபவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். கோதுமையையோ மற்ற தானியங்களையோ, நம் ராஜ்ய மக்களில் சிலர் கூட உணவாக உபயோகிப்பதில்லை. ஆகவே, அரிசிப் பற்றாக்குறையை நீக்குவதற்கு நல்ல வழிமுறைகளைக் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக்

5th March 1958] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப்பெருக்குவதற்காக, பொறுக்கு விதைப் பண்ணைகளையும் ரசாயன உரங்களையும் வழங்குவதற்கு வகை செய்திருப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

இரண்டாவதாக, ஒரு சிறப்பான விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. "நடப்பு ஆண்டில் மிக அதிகமாகத் துண்டு விழும் என்று நாம் எதிர்பார்த்ததற்கு மாருகத் துண்டு விழாமல் போனது மட்டுமல்லாமல் வரவிருக்கும் ஆண்டில் துண்டு விழும் தொகையும் குறைந்துள்ளது" என்று கனம் அமைச்சரே தமது உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிருர். இதை நாம் நன்ருகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். நம் அரசியலார் ஒன்றும் பாடுபடுவதில்லை என்றும், சென்னை ராஜ்யம் எங்கேயோ தென்ஞட்டில் இருக்கிறதென்றும், இந்த ராஜ்ய அமைச்சர்கள் வடக்குக்குக் காவடி தூக்கிச் செல்கிருர்கள் என்றும், வடக்கேயுள்ள மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தமிழ் நாட்டை கவனிப்பதில்லை என்றும் சிலர் கூறுகிருர்கள். ஆனல், மக்கள் காமுறும் காமராஜரும், மதிநலம் படைத்த நிதி அமைச்சரும் நமது மற்ற அமைச்சர்களும் டில்லி சென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நல்லுதவி பெற்று வந்திருக்கிருர்கள் என்பது துண்டு விழும் தொகை குறைந்திருப்பதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. நேற்று ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர், 'ராஜ்ய அரசாங்க குமாஸ்தாக்கள் தங்கள் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்த கோரிக்கையை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை' என்று கூறினுர். நம் அரசாங்கத்தார் அதை நிறைவேற்ற விரும்பியபோதிலும், அதை நிதிக் கமிஷனிடம் தெரிவித்து அதன் சிபாரிசைக் கோரியபோது, அதைக் கமிஷன் அங்கீகரிக்காததால்தான் அதை அரசாங்கத்தார் நிறைவேற்ற முடியவில்லை என்பது கனம் அமைச்சரின் உரையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு கூறுவதற்கு நிதிக் கமிஷனுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் எல்லா ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களுக்கும் அளிக்கும் நிதி உதவியின் மொத்தத் தொகை ரூ. 200 கோடி. அதில் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு 18 கோடி ரூபாய்தான் கிடைத்தது என்பதும் கனம் அமைச்சரின் உரையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தாவிட்டாலும், அவர்களுக்கு வேருெரு நல்ல காரியத்தை நம் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது, அந்த ஊழியர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இதுவரை மூன்ரும் படிவம் வரையில் அளித்துவந்த இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையை விஸ்தரித்து இப்போது ஆரும் படிவம் முடிய அளித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையால் அந்த ஊழியர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு லாபம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், ஒவ்வொரு ஊழியருக்கும் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று ரூபாய்தான் கிடைத்திருக்கும். ஆனல், இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையளித்ததன் விளைவாக, சாதாரணமாக, பள்ளி செல்லும் குழந்தைகள் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு ஊழியருக்கும் பத்து ரூபாயாவது லாபம் ஏற்படும். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்களின் குறைகளைக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிருர்கள். அவர்களுடைய நலன்களைப் பேணுவதற்கான எல்லாவற்றையும் அரசாங்கத்தார் தங்களால் முடிந்தவரையிலும் நிச்சயம் செய்வார்கள்.

சென்னை மாநிலம் தொழில் துறையில் பின்தங்கியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாநிலத்தைத் தொழில் துறையில் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்வதற்கான முயற்சிகளை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்திருக்கிருர்கள். நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் 1960-ம் ஆண்டுக்குள் முடிவடைந்துவிடும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுவதாக அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்லியிருக்கிருர்கள். நெய்வேலித் திட்டம் முடிவடைந்தவுடன் இந்த மாநிலம் தொழில் துறையில் துரிதமாக அபிவிருத்தியடையும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்துடன் இணைப்புத் திட்டமாக இருக்கும் மின்சார சக்தி உற்பத்தி அதிகரிப்புத் திட்டமும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால் மாநிலம் செழிப்புறும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. பெரிய தொழில்களில் பெரும் செலவு ஏற்படும். ஆனல், பெரும் தொழில் திட்டங்களுடன் இணைப்புத் திட்டங்களாக இருக்கும் சிறு தொழில் திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால், அது மிகவும் லாபகரமாக இருக்கும். சேலத்தில் கிடைக்கும் அலுமினியத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தக்கூடிய திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால் மாநிலம் தொழில் துறையில் கணிசமாக அபிவிருத்தியடையும்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [5th March 1958

சென்னையில் தொழிற் பண்ணைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்றும் கனம் அமைச்சர் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதற்காக கனம் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களுக்கு நாம் நன்றி தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். அங்கே தொழிற் பள்ளியும் வந்தால், தொழில்கள் நன்றாக அபிவிருத்தியடையும். இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் முன்னேறிவருவதால், 1960-ம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பின்னால் நம் மாநிலம் செழிப்புறும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மருத்துவத் துறையைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கேற்ற சித்த வைத்தியம் நம்மிடம் இருக்கிறது. காலக்கேடால் சித்த வைத்தியம் இதுகாறும் புறக் கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. இனிமேல் அதைப் பேணி வளர்க்கவேண்டும். ஜாம்ஷெட்பூர் ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியத்தைப் பாதுகாத்து வளர்க்கலாம். ஹைதராபாத்தில் யூனானி வைத்திய முறையைப் பேணி வளர்க்கலாம். நம் மாநிலத்தில் சித்த வைத்திய முறையைப் பேணி வளர்க்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஆவன செய்யும் கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

ஹிந்து மத அற நிலைய பரிபாலன இலாகாவைச் சேர்ந்த எவ்வளவோ நிலங்கள் சரியானபடி சாகுபடி செய்யப்படாமல் இருந்து வருகின்றன. இந்த நிலை உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்குத் தடங்கலாக இருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக நமது அமைச்சர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நிலங்களை நல்ல வகையில் உழுது விவசாயம் செய்யப் பாடுபட்டுக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சொல்லிப் பயனில்லை. ஆகையால், இதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்தால்தான் நிலைமை மாறும். ஆகவே, சீக்கிரத்திலே அற நிலைய பரிபாலன இலாகாவைச் சேர்ந்த நிலங்களை சரிவர சாகுபடி செய்வதற்குத் தக்க மசோதா ஒன்று கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

பிற்பாடு விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பாசன வசதி, உயர் ரக வித்துக்கள் வழங்குவது, நல்ல உரங்கள் வழங்குதல் முதலிய வசதிகளை விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்து கொடுத்த போதிலும், அதில் ஒரே ஒரு குறை இருக்கிறது. தன்னுடைய நன்மைக்காக எவ்வளவு வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை விவசாயி தெரிந்துகொள்ளும்படி செய்யாவிட்டால், இவ்வளவு வசதிகள் வழங்கியும் அதனால் முழுப் பலன் ஏற்படாது. மக்கள் மன நிலை மாற வேண்டும். இதுதான் முக்கியம். **Man is the element.** உதாரணமாக, நமது மகன் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய மேஜை, நாற்காலி, புஸ்தகங்கள் முதலியவைகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவன் படிக்காவிட்டால் என்ன செய்வது ? அதனால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம் ?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : நாம் படித்துவிடுகிறது.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : தகப்பன் நன்றாகப் படித்தவராக இருந்துவிட்டால், அப்பொழுது " நான் ஏன் படிக்கிறது ? " என்று மகன் கேட்கிறான். நீங்கள் சொல்லித்தான் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரிக் கேட்கிறார்களோ என்னவோ ?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : இருக்கலாம்.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட ஆசாமிகள் இருப்பதால்தான், நம் நாடு முன்னேறவில்லை என்பதை நான் என் வாயால் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. என்னை இம்மாதிரிக் கேட்டதோடு நிறுத்திக்கொண்டால் போதும். என் மகனைக் கேட்கவேண்டாம் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினரை வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எதைச் செய்தாலும் அது நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நாட்டுப்புறத்தில் போய் விஷயம் தெரிந்தவர்கள் குறைகளைக் குற்றமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டால், ரொம்ப நன்றாகப் பேசிவிட்டதாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு செய்வது

5th March 1958] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

தனக்கும் கெடுதி, நாட்டிற்கும் கெடுதி. ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் வெளியில் ஆபீஸரைப் போய்ப் பார்க்கலாம். அவரிடம் இருக்கிற நிலையைப் பற்றிக் கேட்கலாம், சொல்லலாம். அவரும் நம்மை மதித்து வரவேற்று நாம் சொல்லுவதைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவார். அவ்விதமாக நாம் செய்தால் தான் எல்லோருக்கும் நலன் உண்டாகும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல உணவு வழங்க வேண்டும், குடி தண்ணீர், ரோடு வசதி முதலிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் தேசீய நலத் திட்டத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு அதைச் சீர்படச் செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக நான் அவரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு வேலை எப்பொழுதும் போல் அப்படியேதான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் நாட்டிற்கு நன்மை பயக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், இவைகளையெல்லாம் தேசீய நலத் திட்டத்தோடு இணைத்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும். சில நண்பர்கள் தேசீய நலத் திட்டத்திற்காக எவ்வளவோ வீண் செலவாகிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். அப்படி வீண் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டால், அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுங்கள், நமது அமைச்சரிடம் சொல்லுங்கள், கலெக்டரிடம் சொல்லுங்கள். அப்படி யில்லாமல் அதிகமாகச் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள், வீண் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள் என்று தனக்குள்ளே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன பயன்? ஆனால் நாட்டினுடைய கவர்ன்மெண்டு எப்படி ? The people get the Government they deserve. அதை நன்றாக மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். என் நண்பர் டாக்டர் சீனிவாசனுக்கு முக்கியமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியாததால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"The people get the Government they deserve. You get the Government you deserve. Do you deserve yourself? Do you deserve the community in which you were born? Do you deserve the Council in which you are sitting? Have faith in yourself and the Government. Be true to yourself. You only get the Government you deserve."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஞானோதயம் ஆகிறது !

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : குற்றம் நடந்தால் அதற்கு யார் ஜவாப்தாரி ? முதலில் நான் ஜவாப்தாரி. பிறகு என் நண்பர் ஜவாப்தாரி என்பதை நன்றாக அறிய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, வீணாகக் குறை சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால், என்ன பயன் ? நல்ல படியாக யோசனை செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும், மனம் மாற வேண்டும், நல் மனம் படைக்க வேண்டும். பண்புற்ற மனம் கொள்ள வேண்டும். நல்ல பேச்சுப் பேச வேண்டும். மக்களோடு கலந்து விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யுங்கள். நாட்டுப் புறத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது எங்கே உரம் வாங்குவது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. கணக்குப்பிள்ளை போன்ற கிராம அதிகாரிகள் பழைய குருடிகள்தான். அவர்கள் குருடிகள் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிய வில்லை. குருடிகள் என்றால் யார் ?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : கதவைத் திறக்க மாட்டார்கள்.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : குருடிகள் இருக்கிற நிலையிலே இருப்பார்கள். நல்ல நிலையிலே வரமாட்டார்கள். மற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டே பிழைக்கக்கூடிய ஆசாமிகள் இவர்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் நல் மனம் படைத்து மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சேவையில் ஈடுபட வேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால், என்ன திட்டம் போட்டாலும், பயன் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், திட்டக் கமிஷன் எவ்வளவு திட்டம் போட்டும் பிரயோசனமில்லை.

இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது மின்சார இலாகாவிலே 20,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட நிரந்தரத் தொழிலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் 30,000 பேர்கள் தற்காலிகச் சிப்பந்திகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள்.

3-30 p.m. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ குருநந்தன் ராவ் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவது போல, அவர்களுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளம் ரூ. 26, ரூ. 28 தான். அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் செய்யும் வேலேயோ திறமையான வேலே, டெக்னிகல் வேலே, அபாயகரமான வேலே. அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமை. மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்காக நாம் அதிகப்படியாகச் செலவு செய்கிறோம். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது, அந்த இலாகாவில் உள்ள ஊழியர்களுக்கு நல்ல சம்பளம் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று நமது அமைச்சர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் தான், அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அமைதியாக வேலே செய்வார்கள். வீணுக 'ஸ்ட்ரைக்' நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்க மாட்டார்கள். வீண் கலவரம் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கும்.

எனது நண்பர் பேசும்போது, விவசாய வருமான வரி அவசியமில்லே என்று சொன்னுர். விவசாயத் துறையில் ஏதாவது வரி போடுவது என்றுல், அதை முன்கூட்டியே எதிர்ப்பது என்ற நிலே ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. விவசாயம் செய்யாமல் இருப்பவர்களுக்குக்கூட நிலம் சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. நிலத்திலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய வருவாயைக் கொண்டே அவர்கள் பிழைக்கவில்லே. மேலும், அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக ஊதியம் இருக்கிறது. வீட்டிலிருந்து வாடகை கிடைக்கிறது. அதோடுகூட கொஞ்ச நிலமும் இருக்கிறது. ரூ. 3,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்படப் போகிறது. விவசாய வருவாய், ஊதிய வருவாய், வீட்டு வருவாய் எல்லாவற்றையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 'கொஞ்சம் வரி கொடுங்கள்' என்று கேட்டால், ஏன் இவர்களுக்கு மனக் கசப்பு உண்டாகிறது? கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் இம்மாதிரிச் செய்வது சமூக நீதிக்கு ஒத்ததே என்று தமது உரையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறுர். சமதர்ம சமுதாயம் வரவேண்டுமென்றுல், வரி கொடுத்துத்தான் ஆக வேண்டும். வரிப் பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு எங்கே போகிறுர்கள்? வரி போட்டால்தானே, செலவு செய்யலாம், மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளேச் செய்யலாம். அதிகத் துண்டு விழாமல் இருப்பதற்காக நிதிக் கமிஷனேடு போராடி பணம் சேமித்துத் துண்டு விழுவதைக் குறைத்திருக்கிறுர்கள். மேற்கொண்டு செலவு செய்தால்தான் நாட்டிற்குப் பலன் உண்டாகும் என்ற கருத்துக்கொண்டு, மூன்று, நான்கு இனங்களில் மட்டும் வரி விதித்திருக்கிறுர்கள். (ஒரு குரல்: வருஷா வருஷம்.)

டீசல் எண்ணெய் மீது வரி விகிதத்தை உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறுர்கள். எந்த வரி போட்டாலும் நாம் எதிர்த்துப் போராட வேண்டுமென்பது அவசியமில்லே. உதாரணமாக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். என் வீட்டில் ஒரு கொட்டகை போடுவதற்கு 30 மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள செங்கல்பட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு லாரியில் விழல் கொண்டு வந்தேன். அதற்கு நான் லாரிக் கட்டணம் ரூ. 50 கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருந்தது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: தாங்கக்கூடிய கை என்று கேட்டிருப்பான்.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அடுத்ததாக, பொழுது போக்கு வரியைப்பற்றிக் கூறுகிறேன். ஒரே சினிமாவை ஆறு தடவைகள் பார்க்கிறுன் ஒருவன். ஒரு நாளில் பகலில் ஒன்று, மத்தியானத்தில் ஒன்று, இரவில் ஒன்று ஆக மூன்று காட்சிகள் பார்க்கிறுன். இப்படி வீண் செலவு செய்கிறவன் அதற்குமேல் இரண்டு அணு வரி ஏன் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது? அப்படியும் பணம் எங்கே போகிறது? மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத் தானே செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது.

இம்மாதிரி ஒரு அருமையான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை—யாருக்கும் தொல்லே இல்லே, யாருக்கும் துன்பம் இல்லே, யாருக்கும் எவ்விதத்திலும் கஷ்டம் இல்லே—நாம் எல்லோரும் வரவேற்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, இதுகாறும் பேச அவகாசம் கொடுத்த சபைத் தலேவர் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5th March 1958]

*Sri N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஓரளவு உபரித் திட்டமாக அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்காக நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். இதை உபரி பட்ஜெட்டாக ஆக்குவதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தார் சில புதிய வரிகளை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளுள் விவசாய வருமான வரி மிகவும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. ஏற்கெனவே தோட்டச் சொத்துக்களுக்கு விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் மற்ற எல்லா நிலச் சொத்துக்கள் மீதும் விவசாய வருமான வரி விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரத்து ஐந்நூறு ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்ட வருமானமுடையவர்களின் தோட்ட வருமானத்திற்கு அந்த வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இப்போது விதிக்கும் விவசாய வருமான வரியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், அரசாங்கத்தார் 3,000 ரூபாய்க்கு உட்பட்ட வருமானமுடையவர்களின் நில வருமானத்திற்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்ற அபிப்பிராயம் நீண்ட காலமாகவே இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரக்கூடிய வருமானத்தையும் அவர்களுடைய உழைப்பையும் பார்க்கும்போது, இந்த வரி விதிப்பு அவர்களை மிகவும் பாதிக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். விவசாயம் சுலபமான தொழில் அல்ல. விவசாயத் தொழிலில் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மலைத் தோட்டங்கள் பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளைப் போன்றவை. ஆகவே, மலைத் தோட்ட முதலாளிகள் கணக்குகளை வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் கணக்குகளைப் பார்த்து எளிதில் வரி விதிக்கலாம். ஆனால், சாதாரண விவசாயிகள் பலவகைப் பயிர்கள் பயிர் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கணக்குகள் வைத்துக்கொள்வதேயில்லை. அவர்கள் கணக்குகள் வைத்துக் கொள்வதும் கஷ்டம். ஆகவே, விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். என்னைப் போன்ற பெரிய விவசாயிகளே விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமாகக் கணக்குகள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளமுடிவதில்லை. இந்த நிலையில், ரூ. 3,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட வருமானம் உடைய விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாய வருமான வரி உண்டு என்று நிர்ணயித்தாலும் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்கெனவே பல தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுடன் வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் தொல்லைகளும் இந்த வரி விதிப்பால் ஏற்படும் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். மேலும், உதாரணமாக, ரூ. 5,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட வருமானம் உடையவர்கள் ரூபாய்க்கு 5 நயா பைசா வீதம் வரி செலுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கும். 10,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்ட வருமானம் பெறுபவர்கள் ரூபாய்க்கு 10 நயா பைசா வீதம் வரி செலுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கும். இரண்டு அணு என்று கணக்குக்குத் தோதாக இருப்பதற்காக 10 நயா பைசா என்பது 12 நயா பைசாவாக உயர்த்தப்படக்கூடும். அப்படியே கணக்குப் பார்க்கும்போது 25,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்டு வருமானம் பெறுபவர்கள் ரூபாய்க்கு 6 அணு வீதம் விவசாய வருமான வரி செலுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கும். இந்த வரியின் மூலம் அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கணிசமான வருவாய் வராது என்றும் தெரிகிறது. பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழும் தொகையான 1 கோடியே 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கும் குறைவாகத்தான் இந்த வரியின் மூலம் பணம் கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, இந்த வரியை ஏன் போட வேண்டும்? இப்போது விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பல தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு பக்கத்தில் சொல்கிறோம். குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு என்று சொல்லி குழந்தைகளை அதிகம் பெறக்கூடாது என்று மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். எது அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறோமோ அது குறைந்துகொண்டே போகிறது. எது வேண்டாமென்று சொல்கிறோமோ, அது நிறைய உற்பத்தி ஆகிக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். இந்த நிலையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாய வருமான வரி விதித்தால், அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் உற்சாகம் குறைந்து போகும். அதனால் உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி பாதிக்கப்படும்.

உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி பெருக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, அரசாங்கத்தார் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பல உதவிகளை அளிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பொறுக்கு விதைகள், ரசாயன உரங்கள் முதலியவை கிடைப்பதற்கு

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar] [5th March 1958

சர்க்கார் வகை செய்திருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், இன்னென்றையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இப்போது டீஸல் எண்ணெயின் மீது வரி விதிக்கப் போகிருர்கள். இந்த வரி விதிப்பு விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியைப் பாதிக்காத முறையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். இப்போது எத்தனையோ கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகள் விவசாயக் காரியங்களுக்காக மின்சார மோட்டார்களை உபயோகித்து வருகிருர்கள். அந்த மோட்டார்களை அடிக்கடி ஏற்படும் மின்சார கரண்ட் கட்டுப்பாடு காரணமாக, பூரணமாக உபயோகப்படுத்த முடிவதில்லை. ஆகவே, என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள், ஒரு கிணற்றுடன் மின்சார
3-40 p.m. மோட்டார் இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், அங்கே ஒரு ஆயில் எஞ்ஜினையும் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிருேம். மின்சார கரண்ட் கொடுக்கப்படாத நேரத்தில் ஆயில் எஞ்சினைப் பயன்படுத்தி வயல்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்ச முடியும். மின்சாரக் கரண்ட் கட்டுப்பாடு காரணமாக, மின்சார கரண்ட் இரவு நேரங்களில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இரவு நேரங்களில், நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்குச் சுலபமாகத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சலாம். ஆனல், பருத்தி, புகையிலை போன்ற புஞ்சைப் பயிர்கள் இருக்கும் நிலங்களுக்கு இரவு நேரத்தில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவது கஷ்டமானது. இரவில் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சும்போது, விவசாயக் குடும்பத்திலுள்ள எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து—புருஷன், மனைவி, குழந்தைகள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து—தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இரவு நேரத்தில் நிலங்களில் நடமாடுவது அபாயகரமானது. சமீபத்தில், எனது ஊரில் இரவு நேரத்தில் பயிர்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு பெண்மணி பாம்பால் தீண்டப்பட்டு இறந்தாள். ஆகவே, இரவு நேரங்களில் மின்சார மோட்டாருக்குக் கரெண்ட் கிடைக்கும் இடங்களில் ஆயில் எஞ்ஜின்கள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. டீஸல் எண்ணெயின் மீது விதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரி விவசாயிகளைப் பாதிக்கக் கூடும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் கடன்கள் கொடுக்கிருர்கள். அந்தக் கடன்களைப் பெற்று விவசாயிகள் டிராக்டர்களும் மின்சார மோட்டார்களும் வாங்குகிருர்கள். இப்போது விவசாயிகள் பலர் டீஸல் எஞ்ஜின்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். அவர்களை டீஸல் எண்ணெய் வரி மிகவும் பாதிக்கும். விவசாயி பல தொல்லைகளுக்கு ஆளாக்கப்பட்டால், விவசாயப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி பெருகாது. விவசாயியின் வருமானமும் குறையும். "உழவன் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் அவனுக்கு மிஞ்சியது உழக்கோல்" என்று சொல்வதுண்டு. உழக்கோல் என்பது, மாட்டைக்கொண்டு நிலத்தை உழும்போது மாடு சோம்பேறித்தனமாக இருந்தால் அதை சுறுசுறுப்படையும்படி தூண்டுவதற்காக உழவனல் உபயோகிக்கப்படும் கம்பு ஆகும். அந்தக் கம்பின் நுனியில் ஒரு சிறு ஆணி பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும். இப்படிப்பட்ட வரிகளை விதித்தால், உழவனுக்கு உழக்கோலும் மிச்சமாகாத நிலை ஏற்படக் கூடும். இன்று நாம் விவசாயத்தில் பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கி, நாட்டில் சுபிட்சத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று நாம் விரும்பும் இந்தக் காலத்தில், இந்த விவசாய வருமான வரியை நன்ருக யோசித்து விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு சம்பந்தமாகப் பல துறைகளில் சர்க்கார் உற்சாகம் கொடுத்திருக்கிருர்கள். பல சிறிய கிராமங்களில் விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிருர்கள். இது வரவேற்க வேண்டிய சந்தோஷமான விஷயம்தான். என்னைப்போல வருமானம் உள்ளவரைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானல், என்னைப் போல உள்ளவர்கள் கால்நடை விற்பனைக்குக்கூட ஏற்கனவே விற்பனைவரி கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். எந்தக் கோணத்திலிருந்து பார்த்தாலும், எல்லாவித விவசாயிகளையும் விவசாய வருமான வரி மிகவும் பாதிக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மொத்தத்திலே கணக்குப் பார்த்தால், விவசாயத் துறையிலேயே இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு பயம் தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த வரி விதிப்பது விவசாயத் துறையிலே எந்தவிதமான உற்சாகத்தையும் கொடுக்காது என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

மற்றும், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஏ. கஜபதி நாயகர் ஏதோ மணியக்காரர், கணக்குப் பிள்ளை என்று சொல்லி அப்படியே முடிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டார். மணியக்காரர், கணக்குப்பிள்ளை கஷ்டப்படுவதை விட யாரும் கஷ்டப்

படுவதில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மற்ற ஆபீஸ் வேலை வேண்டுமானால் சுலபமாக இருக்கலாம். நமக்கு ஏதாவது இங்கே விஷயம் தெரிய வேண்டுமானால், மணியக்காரர், கணக்குப்பிள்ளைக்கு அனுப்பப் பட்டு, அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் கணக்கை வைத்துத்தான் நமக்குச் சொல்லக் கூடிய பதில் வரும். இந்த நிலைமையைக் கொஞ்சம் கூட நண்பர் உணர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் சமீபத்தில் ஏழு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பாக அவர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் உதவி செய்தார்கள். அதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நான் மணியக்காரர் என்ற முறையில் பேசுகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய உழைப்பு ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. கிராமத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் மீது வரியைப் போட்டு விட்டால், அவர்கள் தலைதான் சொட்டையாகப் போகிறது. கணக்கு எழுதிவிட்டால், கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களோடு சண்டை. கணக்கு எழுதாவிட்டால், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரின் கோபத்துக்கு உள்ளாக வேண்டும். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஊதியம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது விஷயமாக நமது நண்பர் அவர்களும் சேர்ந்து கேட்பார்கள், சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : நான் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : அவருக்கு இஷ்டமில்லை.

*Sri N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : நேற்று ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, விவசாய வருமான வரி சம்பந்தமாகக் கணக்குகள் கொடுத்தார்கள். நேற்று சட்ட சபையில் ஸ்ரீ சீனிவாசய்யர் அவர்கள் பேசியிருப்பதைப் பேப்பரில் பார்த்தேன். அவர் பல விதங்களில் இருக்கிற கஷ்டங்களையும், அவைகளை எம்மாதிரி நிவர்த்தி செய்யலாம் என்பதையும் மிகவும் நன்றாக விளக்கிப் பேசியிருக்கிறார். சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தை நன்றாகக் கவனித்து விவசாயம் பெருக வழி வகை செய்து கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற ஒரு நம்பிக்கையுடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த சேர்மன் அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar : தன் இடத்தில் எழுந்து நின்றார்.)

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : He cannot ask any question of another Member even if he is a Minister.

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I will explain myself this way.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Not in this way.

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் பஞ்சப்படியை உயர்த்த வேண்டாம் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அப்படிக் கொடுக்காத சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே இவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வி வசதி அளித்திருப்பதை நாம் பாராட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். அவர்களுக்குப் பஞ்சப்படியை உயர்த்தக்கூடாது என்ற மனப்பான்மையில் சொல்லவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி யாராவது நினைத்தால், அதைத் தயவுசெய்து திருத்திக்கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Sri T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, last year, I did not feel unhappy when the Budget was presented. Just before the presentation of the Budget of last year, there were elections, and after the elections, the Cabinet perhaps had not made up its mind and, therefore, nothing was done for the teachers last year. This year, I am a little bit unhappy. We represented to

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the Government some of our grievances and the Hon. the Minister for Education himself on the floor of this House admitted on more than one occasion that our demands were legitimate and just and that it was only for want of finance that he was unable to meet all the demands. We thought that at least some of our demands which did not involve much financial commitment would be met, when this Budget was presented. We represented to the Government that the disparity in the scales of pay of teachers should be removed first, that the scales of pay should be revised for the better, that the Pension Scheme should be extended to all categories of teachers, that the house-rent allowance should be granted to the teachers and that the Government should see that at least the enhanced dearness allowance of twelve rupees was given to each teacher. Let me take up the question of scales of pay. It has been pointed out to the Government more than once that different scales of pay are fixed for teachers in Government service, under local bodies and in aided institutions. If we take elementary school teachers, we find that the secondary grade teachers serving in Government elementary schools get Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 whereas those serving under local bodies get Rs. 45—2—85. If we take the higher elementary grade teachers, those who serve in Government schools get Rs. 30—1—50 and those under local bodies get only Rs. 30—1—45. In the case of the Madras Corporation, they get Rs. 31—1—45—1½—60 and in aided elementary schools, their pay is Rs. 30—1—33. So, we now find that a teacher serving in an aided institution
3-55 p.m. gets less than a teacher with the same qualification serving in a local body institution or a Government elementary school, I mean the same class of teachers with the same qualifications. We wanted that this disparity at least should be removed if the revision of scales of salaries for the better could not be taken up. That has not been done. The disparity still remains.

Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is this. In the case of aided elementary schools, there is no ban on the levy of school fees. So far as aided elementary schools in urban areas are concerned, they have been levying fees and with the fee income the managements have been able to give the teachers something more than the usual scale. But two years back the Government said that the compensation would be not at their rates but at the rate of four annas, six annas or eight annas. That is a very low rate of compensation. The managements are now unable to pay any higher salary. They have now reduced the scale of salary to the one stipulated for the purpose of grant. So far as teachers in elementary schools are concerned, we find that there is so much disparity. I know it is very difficult for the Government to find finance. I concede that point. If they revise the scales of pay of teachers, then they will have to revise the scales of pay of the Non-Gazetted Officers. I know that there is difficulty. But what we want is, 'Before revising the scales of pay of the teachers, at least put them on a par while the other categories of teachers whose qualifications are the same and whose worth is the same more or less.'

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I want to bring to the notice of the Government one other thing. I recently went to Mangalore. You know the scales of salaries of teachers in Mysore were very low. They have suddenly raised the scales of salaries. The scale for the secondary grade teacher there is Rs. 50—3—80—4—100. But our scale here is Rs. 45—3—60—2—90. The maximum has been raised by Rs. 10 and the minimum by Rs. 5 there. Then the L.Ts. there get Rs. 85—5—90—6—150—10—200. In our State the maximum is only Rs. 175, the scale being Rs. 85—5—125—10—175. They have suddenly raised the scales of salaries in the case of L.T's. and also in the case of secondary grade teachers. It is a good feature. I do not say that it is sufficient for us but there has been an enhancement in the scale of salary. I also saw in the papers that the Kerala Government and the Mysore Government, for raising the scales of salaries of teachers, have been promised some grant by the Central Government. I do not know whether such a promise has been made to our Government or not. (An hon. Member : They have not asked for it.) In any case, we poor teachers have to suffer. Therefore, Sir, the first thing to do is to remove the disparity in scales of pay and then to increase the scales by at least a few rupees, though not much.

Coming next to the extension of the Pension Scheme, I am really sorry to say that the Government have not been able to concede this very small demand. This is the point. We have now got something like 120,000 teachers in the elementary schools and the secondary schools put together. Of these 112,000 we have got 73,600 in the elementary schools and 8,000 in the basic schools. These teachers get pension now. In the secondary schools we have got about 20,000 teachers. Out of these, there are nearly 1,500 teachers in Government schools and of the remaining 18,500, nearly about 12,500 are benefited by the pension scheme. You may ask, 'how?' The Government have granted pension to secondary grade teachers, second grade pandits, drawing masters, physical instructors and craft instructors. The only categories now omitted are L.T's. and first grade pandits and physical directors. These are the three categories which have been omitted. So, out of nearly 112,000 teachers, the Government have excluded only 6,000 teachers. Of these 6,000 teachers only about 2 to 3 per cent retire. The maximum that an L.T. or a First Grade Pandit would get will not be more than Rs. 45 and the total to be paid as pension in a year won't be more than Rs. 70,000. The Budget expenditure is Rs. 62 crores. I really wonder whether this Government cannot afford to spend Rs. 70,000 on this item. In the secondary schools the majority of the teachers get the benefit of the pension. Only a few are excluded. Their salaries are not very high.

Coming next to enhanced dearness allowance, last year they first gave Rs. 5 extra dearness allowance and then raised it to Rs. 12. This enhanced dearness allowance of Rs. 12 was given to all Non-Gazetted Officers. Then they said that all employees of the local boards would get this. Then they said that all elementary school teachers would get this enhanced dearness allowance.

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Of the 19,684 teachers in the secondary schools, nearly 50 per cent are in district board schools. Of the remaining 50 per cent who are in the aided institutions, namely, eight or nine thousand teachers, only 4,000 get this enhanced dearness allowance. You may ask, "How is it that it is so?" It is because the Government have added a rider to this grant of enhanced dearness allowance, namely, 'The aided secondary school managements may be permitted to grant this'. If they had stopped with that, it would have been very good. But they still further added to that and said, 'The loss of fee income would be reimbursed to them only at the rates of fees levied in the year 1955–56'. Now, each teacher has to be paid Rs. 12 more. If you take my school, the extra expenditure involved in paying that increased dearness allowance is Rs. 20,000. If the Government pay Rs. 10,000, the management will have to find the balance of Rs. 10,000. Every school will have to find 50 per cent of this extra expenditure on payment of enhanced dearness allowance. But if the Government were to say that they would compensate only at the rates of fees the schools levied in 1955–56, it would be absolutely impossible for them to pay the enhanced dearness allowance. The result is that many aided institutions have not granted the enhanced dearness allowance. Then, when we pressed on the Hon. Minister this point, he said that he was expecting some grant from the Central Government. We were hoping and hoping that the entire dearness allowance of Rs. 12 would be given by the Government. It is high time for the Government to see that they either compensate this amount in full or allow the aided institutions to levy more fees telling them at the same time that they would compensate the loss in fee income at the new rates, and not at the old rates. Everybody knows the cost of living has increased, the price of stationery has gone up, and the prices of everything have gone up. So, I would request the Government to see that the benefit of the enhanced dearness allowance is given to all teachers in the aided institutions. The teachers in Government schools, elementary schools and local board schools get the benefit. The number of teachers who have been excluded from this benefit is very small.

Then, Sir, coming to the recent announcement of the Government, which people praised so much, on which also I certainly congratulate the Government, extending the benefit of full fee concessions to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers up to VI Form, I say it is very good. But I ask, 'To how many have the Government extended or granted this concession?' They have granted this concession to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Non-Gazetted Officers. Not to one or two. We have already granted this concession in the case of elementary school teachers who number about 81,000 and odd inclusive of those in basic schools. So, 230,000 employees—$1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of Non-Gazetted Officers and 80,000 elementary school teachers—have the benefit of educating their children free up to VI Form. Then, whom have the Government excluded? They have excluded only about 19,000 teachers in the secondary schools.

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Their children get free education up to III Form and they have to pay half-fee from IV Form up to the VI Form which others have been paying till recently. Even out of these 19,000 teachers, 1,500 are in Government schools. I am quite sure they will slowly extend this concession to teachers in local bodies and only teachers in aided institutions will be made to suffer.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Why do you think that it will not be extended to teachers in aided institutions?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the hon . Member speaks on behalf of the Government, then surely I will doubly convey my thanks to them if it is extended.

My point is, there was a Minister for Education in 1939.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it to be presumed that whatever is said on this side of the House represents the view of the Government? 4 p.m

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the Government extend the concession, I shall feel doubly thankful to them. I wonder why they have not stated so. What prevented them from saying that also? Some years ago, in 1938 or 1939, when we waited in deputation on the Education Minister, the then Education Minister stated, ' The teachers in Government institutions are our children. The teachers in local body schools are our step-children '. and the teachers in aided schools are nobody's children. (Laughter.) That is what exactly happens now. Take the Pension Scheme. There are so many thousands of teachers. The Government have granted pension to more than one lakh of teachers. But they have excluded about 6,000 teachers from the scheme. Take, again, the fee concession. The Government have granted this concession to nearly 230,000 employees inclusive of the Non-Gazetted Officers and they have excluded for that purpose about 12,000 teachers.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : They are not included yet. (Laughter.)

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Government give retrospective effect to the order?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I am coming to the house-rent allowance. It has been the policy of the Government that whatever allowance is granted to the Non-Gazetted Officers should be extended to the teachers also. But the only allowance that has not been so granted is the house-rent allowance. If we take the whole State, we will find that only teachers in certain areas get this house-rent allowance. Practically, all teachers in local board schools get this house-rent allowance provided that area is included in the areas eligible for this allowance. The remaining number of teachers is 50,000, who are employed in aided elementary schools. Out of these 50,000 teachers, we find that 30,000 teachers live in areas which are not eligible for this house-rent allowance. Only 20,000 teachers are, therefore, eligible for this allowance. But they have been denied this allowance. The

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allowance varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. On an average, each teacher may get about Rs. 10. This works out to Rs. 8 lakhs a year. If the Government grant this enhanced dearness allowance and house-rent allowance and extend further the Pension Scheme to the teachers which involves an expenditure of not more than Rs. 70,000 per annum, I think the teachers would be very much satisfied, at any rate, for the present and they will not press any other demand.

My next point is about the Second Five-Year Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The last point.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Yes, Sir. I shall try to finish within five minutes. Now, we find here an item of Rs. 12·57 lakhs as grants from the Government of India towards revision of scales of pay, dearness allowance, etc. There is an increase of Rs. 2·07 lakhs over the amount provided in the previous year. In the previous year, the figure was Rs. 10·50 lakhs. I do not know whether the increase represents increase in the dearness allowance or in the salaries.

I next come to the opening of multi-purpose schools. A sum of Rs. 15·03 lakhs is given by the Government of India for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 4·16 lakhs is given for improvement of facilities for teaching of science, etc.—the core subjects—and for improvement of libraries in secondary schools. Where there are four schools in an area, the Government give one school a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the teaching of core subjects. What prevents them from asking the management of that school to give apparatuses and library facilities to the other schools? The Government cannot equip the laboratory in all the schools. They cannot provide the library with all the books. But all the resources can be pooled together. I find one school having a fully equipped laboratory, but a neighbouring higher elementary school is not at all equipped. Maps and other things we use only during certain parts of the year. For the remaining parts of the year they are not used. Since there is not adequate money, I would request that all our resources should be pooled together wherever possible. It may not be possible in big schools. But wherever there are small schools, it is possible to pool all the resources together till we are able to find money to equip all the schoos with these necessary things.

I am glad to note one thing here. It is stated here that the question of conversion of middle schools into basic schools has been postponed. I wish they converted the so-called elementary schools into basic schools after getting the necessary implements and the necessary number of trained teachers. Do not simply change the name and then call it basic school. Simply because the Government give more grants to those schools, the teachers undergo refresher course in two months and come back. The school is called a basic school and it is given 70 per cent grant whereas the schools which have been following the old methods are starved further and further. I would like to know what is entirely wrong with the present non-basic schools. They teach

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the three R's. A committee must be appointed to examine the structure of these basic schools and find out how far they have been rendering useful service to the community. My own humble opinion is that it is a sheer waste of money to spend on these basic schools when teachers are not fully equipped for the purpose.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Is there any basic school?

* Sri T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : There are a number of basic schools.

Let me conclude by saying that there is frustration among the teachers. If there is deterioration in standard, it is due to certain factors. One of them is frustration among the teachers. They feel that there is no hope for them. The best men are not attracted to the teaching profession. The pay scales are so low. This morning, I found the University Grants Commission had made some recommendations. They apply to the high schools and elementary schools also. It is the Commission's considered view that improvement of the salaries of the teachers is vital to the whole effort to improve the standard of teaching and research in the Universities and colleges. The teaching profession, the Report says, has almost ceased to attract the best men and women and those already in the profession feel disheartened. These lines express my view most beautifully and emphatically. If University education is to improve, secondary education must improve and if secondary education is to improve, elementary education must improve. The teachers at these levels certainly should get adequate salaries—I won't say ' higher salaries '. That is of vital interest to improvement of standard in education. If the Government want to get their money's worth, they must see that the teachers are properly and adequately paid. But I am afraid that it is not so done and we find men whom we may call misfits in the profession. Further, there is frustration among teachers.

Money has been provided for expansion of elementary education. Automatically, the boys trained in elementary schools will go to secondary schools. But the Government are afraid of opening an adequate number of secondary schools. What is being done now? A section of 40 pupils has become a section of 45 pupils. The strength of 45 pupils is normally a strength of 50 pupils in all district board schools. Do the Government think that there will be efficiency in such a state of affairs? Do they think that the teachers can work when there is frustration and loss of hope? Will there be efficiency when there are teachers who have taken to the teaching profession as a last resort? Do the Government think that they can get their money's worth in these circumstances? It is better to consolidate than to expand now. Consolidation is the most important thing. If the Government do not do it, they will simply be wasting their money, not only their money but also the contributions from the Government of India.

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If the Government want money, they impose a tax on this and that. I would suggest that they should find out some source of income to pay the teachers. Why do they not find out a new source of income to meet the extra expenditure so far as education is concerned?

4-10 p.m. * DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Budget, in my opinion, is of the old pattern and goes by the same road which is now leading the country to an economic crisis. There is nothing fresh or refreshing in this Budget that has been presented here. Sir, the Congress Government, since achieving independence, has been following a certain policy and programme in fiscal matters. Its main feature is increased expenditure year after year. The expenditure to-day is colossal. It is even five or six times more than what it was in 1946-47, both at the Centre and in the States. The important feature of this mounting expenditure is that the Government do not tell us what the result is—they don't want to tell us, they are unable to tell us.

The second feature is the rigorous taxation, indirect and direct, and other kinds of impositions such as excise duties, import and export duties, etc. The taxations imposed by the Centre and the States have also multiplied themselves manifold. Before you impose any tax, you assess what the extent of the expenditure involved is and then you go in for the money. You must cut your coat according to the cloth. I remember I stated on a previous occasion that every Minister must have training under a tailor for at least a month so that he might know how to cut his coat according to the cloth. (Laughter.) The third feature is the expansion of the State sector. It has expanded all these years and is still expanding. It hopes to expand still further. The fourth feature of this fiscal policy is the suppression and liquidation of the private sector. Then, Sir, there is also the other feature, namely, the maladjustment in fiscal matters between the Centre and the States, the States always having to beg for loans and grants. This has been the feature from the very beginning. What is the result of this fiscal policy which the Government of India and the States have followed? This is summed up in a paper correctly. With your permission, Sir, I shall read it here. The paper has stated :

" But the really disturbing factors are the admitted decline in the rate of industrial expansion, the sharp fall of 25 per cent in the prices of equity shares since August 1956, the fall of 8·7 per cent in the index for gilt-edged securities during 1957, the failure of small savings to come up to expectations, the continuing drain of our external balances and the undiminished dependence on food imports to meet internal shortages. One other alarming symptom, of which we have no statistical estimates, is the rise in unemployment. What has vitiated our fiscal policy during the past few years is its heavy concentration on the financing of schemes in the public sector at any cost without any regard to the impact of the new taxation measures on the non-public

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industrial economy of the country or on the incentives to earn and to save. The maintenance of a high rate of public expenditure, financed partly through deficit financing, which reached record dimensions in the current year, has, far from setting up a virtuous circle of development expenditure leading to further development, resulted in stifling expansion in the non-public sector while setting in motion inflationary forces.''

This, Sir, appeared in the leader of a daily two days ago and I agree with it. The Government, after making many mistakes, trials and errors, do not want to go back and reverse the gear, and that is the greatest pity of all. Sir, the other day, I read an American author stated a great truth that history teaches only one thing—and only one thing—that it teaches nothing. (Laughter.) The Government at the Centre and in the States, Sir, are functioning in such a way that experience teaches them nothing. For the last ten years they have been following a fiscal policy which is leading the country to an economic crisis. Let us take the State of Madras. Madras has the reputation of being the first and foremost in following these policies. Comparatively its expenditure is the highest and its taxation is the highest among the States in India. What is the result of this expenditure? You will also find that the cost of living is going up in Madras more than in any other State. They say that production is high, forgetting that propaganda is not production.

Now, Sir, the Government have followed in Madras a policy which other States have not followed. The result is that we are in a difficult position in Madras. The cost of living is mounting up and it will move upwards, no doubt. Yesterday, the Leader of the House was kind enough to give us figures of the cost of living indices. You will find that in 1956, the cost of living index was 334 and it rose, step by step, stage by stage, every month. During December 1957 it was 390. The average for 1957 was 376 while that for 1956 was 354·5. Now, Sir, this increase in the cost of living is due mainly to these vigorous and rigorous taxation measures. To taxation we must also add the cost of transport and the cost of electricity, both of which are the highest in this State.

The Government in the Finance Minister's Budget speech have taken credit for extending power to villages—at what cost, they won't tell us. What is the rate for a unit in Madras; what is it in Mysore, what is it in Andhra Pradesh and what is it in Kerala? They won't compare anything in Madras with that in other States at all.

Then, there is the taxation—motor taxation. The motor taxation is the highest in Madras. They have taken over the Transport business and they are going to take up more of this. I have asked again and again, ' Why don't you put on every route in Madras one or two buses belonging to a private agency and control that private agency? ' I am quite sure that if you fix the maximum—and not the minimum—the private agency will run buses better. They will be more regular. The private agency

will run buses in such a manner that the Government buses will have to be taken off the road. The Government know that. Therefore, they don't do it. The State sector is expanding.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I remind the hon. Member that at present in Madras on four or five routes, there are private buses? There are private buses in the whole of the Kanayakumari district.

4-20 p.m. * DR. V. K. JOHN : The Kanyakumari district came only the other day to us. Sir, the private buses are being run in other places very much more efficiently than the public transport. If the Government allow private buses on the roads and reduce the fares, they will result in taking the public buses off the road. Is it to the advantage of the public that the Government must expand the public sector? We know how crores of rupees were invested by a Corporation, which is manned by the Government, and how there was a sensation on it within one year. Why should we, after all, nationalise any industry? The Government must follow what is called the expanding economy, which is practised in America, or follow the economy, which is followed in Soviet Russia. If the Government do not follow the economy in the democratic countries, they can follow the economy followed in Soviet Russia. They are neither fish nor flesh. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : We are something different.) The result of this is that the cost of living is going up and that the poor man is bearing all this burden.

In the Budget speech, mention is made about production. We are told how production is going up. At the same time, the Government state that the price of paddy is going up by leaps and bounds. The Government say that the price of paddy has gone up from month to month. In paragraph 4 of the speech, it is said, ' The upward trend in food prices was a continuous source of anxiety in 1957. This was so because the wholesale index of foodgrain prices which stood at 377 in July 1956, had shot up during the next six months to 494 in January 1957 '. It is stated that food production is higher. How these two positions are to be reconciled is a very difficult thing for me to understand. One test is given in the Budget speech of 1957–58. In paragraph 3 of the last year's Budget speech, it is said, ' Under the stimulus of the favourable season and the various measures of intensive cultivation, the index of agricultural production in the State (base 1947–50) has risen by four points from 115 in 1955–56 to 119 in 1956–57 '. In this year's Budget, they have not followed the same test. They are following a different test, so that the reader may be confused. In paragraph 5 of this year's Budget speech, it is stated, ' The total food production of the present Madras State in 1955–56, the final year of the First Five-Year Plan, was 44 lakhs of tons as against 28 lakhs of tons in 1950–51, the base year for our present crop statistics '. Last year they gave the rise in points. This year they give the rise in lakhs of tons. If the rise had been given this year also in points,

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we can understand something. But the increase this year has been given in lakhs of tons. We do not know what the truth is. If production of rice is so much, how can there be this rise in price? There cannot be. If two lakhs of tons were sent to Malabar, the Government have got supplies from another place. The real truth is that production has not gone up. It has gone down.

Then, I come to taxation. The Government have exhausted all kinds of taxes. One tax that is now introduced is the agricultural income-tax. Why cannot the Government have a rational basis for taxation? I can understand the introduction of agricultural income-tax, if the Government abolish the land revenue. Two years ago, the Government said that agricultural income-tax could not be introduced except in plantations. Now they have introduced this tax. I agree that it is better to introduce a tax on income. But, at the same time, we should not have a tax on agricultural income and also land revenue. Why should not the Government rationalise the taxation structure? The most serious complaint is the maladjustment of the financial relationship between the Centre and the States. We are always begging for loans or for grants from the Government of India. There is no end to this. The Government of India are collecting all the taxes which are elastic. They collect the money from this State and we go to them for loans. Is it correct that we should go and beg for loans and grants from out of moneys collected from us? Last year I suggested and I suggest now also that all these loans from the Government of India should be written off. How can it be a loan? The money is collected from us, and then they give it as a loan. It is quite absurd for anybody to say that a loan is given to us out of the money taken from us. It is not correct at all. We ought to insist on the writing off of these loans. The interest on the loans we have to give is five hundred and sixty-six lakhs of rupees every year. In course of time, this will rise.

One more point, Sir. Not only we have this regressive taxation, but our capital expenditure is incurred in a most funny way. I shall now read from the speech of the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, which he made on the 17th December 1956. How mistakes can be made by the Finance Department in giving figures, one is unable to understand. The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam said—

"During the last five years, we have borrowed from the public and the Government of India about Rs. 96 crores in all as against which we have invested during the same period about Rs. 100 crores made up of Rs. 40 crores on electricity projects, Rs. 25 crores on irrigation works, Rs. 5 crores on buildings, Rs. 19 crores on loans to local bodies and cultivators and about Rs. 11 crores on various other productive capital works. Some of these works have yet to come into productive use and we may have some temporary embarrassments. But nobody can challenge the wisdom of our investments and our inherent financial stability." 4.30 p.m.

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So, it is Rs. 100 crores loan and Rs. 100 crores investment. Then, the Hon. Mr. Venkataraman said in this House on 9th June 1957—

"So far we have borrowed Rs. 98 crores from the Government of India and the general public; but we have invested all these moneys in productive capital works—about Rs. 60 crores on electricity schemes and Rs. 40 crores on irrigation works. We have lent about Rs. 25 crores to agriculturists and public bodies and have securities worth Rs. 12 crores in various depreciation funds."

So, 40 became 60, 25 became 40 and 19 became 25; including the value of securities, it becomes Rs. 137 crores.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are progressively improving.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: This year, the Hon. the Leader of the House has said—

"The accelerating pace of Capital Outlay in recent years has naturally increased the public debt of the State which now stands at about Rs. 101 crores involving an annual recurring charge of Rs. 566 lakhs towards servicing (i.e., interest). But this should not perturb us in the least, because we have built up substantial assets, the benefits of which accrue to the people in an abundant measure. We have invested 70 crores of rupees on electricity schemes, Rs. 45 crores on irrigation works, and we have lent Rs. 32 crores to agriculturists and local bodies. The book value of all our investments is more than Rs. 150 crores and exceeds the public debt by a handsome margin."

We do not find in the Budget any figures of these large sums. I ask the question and I have always asked this question: what is the return you get out of these investments? How has the expenditure jumped up so much in one year? Do you get the interest upon your investments? I say, you do not. You say you expect to do so. One investment which gives you some income is 'electricity'. But you are charging double the rates to consumers here, as compared with rates in other States. Is this a beneficial result of expenditure? One thing which you will not say in the Budget is what the beneficial result of the expenditure you have incurred is. A few years ago, I asked the Hon. the Minister for Education, who said that the Government were spending nine crores of rupees on Education as against Rs. 4½ crores during the British regime, what the result of that expenditure was.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: More schools.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Ten per cent more schools and more students. Why not you say in the Budget, you are spending so much on various projects and the return is so much? At no time will you say that the result is this. The fact is that you are unable to say what the result is because you have wasted the money;

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crores of rupees are collected by means of rigorous taxation measures and one motive with you is 'power' and patronage. This is so both here and at the Centre. Your idea is this. 'Let us have power so that we may give appointments and extend patronage.' But the motive behind every step that you take is to exercise patronage. This is how expenditure has gone up. Take the Police. As against an expenditure of one crore of rupees ten years ago, to-day you spend on the Police five crores of rupees. Why? Because, when a Minister goes out, he wants 100 policemen for patrolling. You have not increased their pay and allowances. But you are unable to confess that this is a waste. You are unable to reduce the expenditure. I noticed last year both this House and the other House insisted that an enquiry should be made into the causes of this mounting expenditure. The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that a senior I.C.S. officer was being appointed to work under a sub-committee of the Cabinet and that he would look into the question. Is there one word in the present Budget speech about what he is doing or what he has done or what the Cabinet Sub-Committee has done? Member after Member said that non-officials should be associated with the committee. But they were not. Sir, the fact is, every day the cost of living is going up. Poverty is on the increase. Unemployment is on the increase. People live on pavements, for you would not build houses for them. What you are doing is, you are leading the country to economic ruin by following policies which you have been following for the last ten years. I ask you: 'Will you go back? Will you reverse the gear and benefit by your experience?' Sir, the country is heading for a crisis, a financial crisis, as Pandit Nehru has said. We are in that stage now. And that is due to the Congress both at the Centre and in the States following a fiscal policy which is ruinous to the economy of this country.

Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: I wish, Mr. Chairman, I had been called after some one from the other side had spoken.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will call the hon. Member later.

Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: All right. That is better.

* Sri S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Mr. Chairman, in supporting the Budget, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on some of the salient features of it. This year, there is a welcome change in the form in which the Budget is usually presented in that we are given now every detail as to the expenditure incurred by every department districtwar. One is now able to know what are the works taken up by the Government in every district under each item.

There are three new taxes proposed in the Budget. Diesel oil is going to be subject to a sales tax of 35 nP. This tax is not going to affect very much either the bus-owners or the agriculturists. Bus-owners are levying fares on the basis that their

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buses are run on petrol and making great profit by converting petrol engines into diesel oil engines. There is, of course, a protection for the passengers. The fares are fixed by the Government and the owners cannot collect more on account of the increased tax. As regards consumption of diesel oil for agricultural purposes, the levy of four annas is not going to affect the agriculturist materially.

(Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam in the Chair.)

4-40 p.m. The second item of taxation is the entertainment tax. This has been increased at every slab. This really will affect the poor and middle class people whose only entertainment now available is the cinema. Drama and music are not within the reach of these people. Practically the art of drama has gone out of the stage. The important actors have taken to the more lucrative profession of acting in cinemas rather than to the stage and enacting dramas. We rarely get good dramas enacted nowadays. We have dramas now and then in the exhibitions where the charge is rather prohibitive. As regards music, it requires a little bit of talent to appreciate that art. It is not everybody that appreciates music unless he has the ear for music. Similar is the art of dance. So, the only cheap entertainment which the poor and the middle class have is the cinema. One of the hon. Members who spoke before me a few minutes back remarked that people were addicted to go to three shows a day and that they could afford to pay this enhanced tax. If they can go to three shows a day, they now pay the existing rate. If the rate is increased, they will cut short the number and as a consequence, the income also will be affected. Sir, cinema being the only entertainment which the poor and the middle class people are resorting to and can resort to, this tax may be waived for the present.

Then comes the more important question of the levy of agricultural income-tax. There is an ambiguity as regards this method of taxation. It is mentioned in the Budget speech that up to Rs. 3,000 there is exemption. But when we go a little down in his speech, we find that in reckoning the total income for the purpose of this tax, the non-agricultural income also will be taken into consideration. I am at a loss to know whether agricultural income alone will be taken into consideration over and above Rs. 3,000 or whether even in reckoning the Rs. 3,000 limit, the non-agricultural income will be added to the agricultural income. If it is the latter, almost all the landholders, big and small, will come within the purview of the agricultural income-tax. Take, for instance, a person who is employed and who gets Rs. 150 per month. He will get an income of Rs. 1,800 and if his agricultural income is Rs. 1,200, he comes under the Act. A man getting Rs. 500 as income from his land if he has got other incomes totalling Rs. 2,500 will also come within the purview of this Act. So, this must be clarified, namely, whether the Government contemplate to assess a person to agricultural

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income-tax only when his agricultural income exceeds Rs. 3,000 irrespective of other incomes he might get or whether they contemplate in reckoning the total income to take into consideration the other incomes also and whatever be the pittance of the agricultural income he gets. If it is the latter, he will come within the clutches of the agricultural income-tax. As has been already pointed out, the land tax that is paid in this State is rather the highest. In the Thambaraparani delta area, the tax levied on one acre of nanja land is Rs. 22-8-0. Added to this there is the cess for local boards, cess for libraries and similar other cesses. These are added on. Over and above that, now this agricultural income-tax is levied. That would spell disaster on the landholders, if we take into consideration what they are going to get from their tenants, namely, 40 per cent, 60 per cent going to the tenants.

It is mentioned in the Budget speech that facilities would be granted for compounding and that, therefore, there would be no necessity for small landholders to keep accounts. I fail to see how without keeping proper accounts a particular person can show that his income is so much and arrive at the compounding figure. He has, of course, to keep accounts which must satisfy the officer who is empowered to compound the tax. Unless the assessee places before the officer materials on which he could arrive at a definite figure, it will be left to the arbitrary powers of the officer to fix whatever rate he pleases. The assessee will be at the mercy of the officers concerned. Even otherwise, the assessee will have to keep accounts for his other incomes because the other incomes will be tacked on to the agricultural income-tax, for fixing the slab rate. So, at any rate, the landholder is not saved from keeping accounts, if he has to place before the assessing authorities the real facts of affairs or feels he has to seek remedy elsewhere.

Sir, it has also been said that the fixing of a ceiling will rather throw away the agricultural income-tax. I fail to see the significance of the argument here also, because when you take into account income from other sources and add it on to agricultural income for the purpose of fixing the exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 however small the agricultural income may be, with the addition of the income from other sources, he will come within the purview of the Act. Another thing is this. The income from other sources, which is not agricultural income, is already taxed under the Income-tax Act. Now, for the purpose of fixing the slab, the income from other sources is again taken into consideration and a higher rate is imposed. So, there is the question of double taxation, first income-tax for non-agricultural income and then agricultural income-tax when it is included for the purpose of assessing the taxable income under this Act. Therefore, the landholder will suffer in both ways. My suggestion is that the Government could wait till a decision is taken on the fixation of a ceiling on land-holding. Then they can bring in a uniform rate of taxation as far as these items are concerned.

Then, I will pass on to the electricity programme. It is making commendable progress. But I cannot help referring to the cut that is imposed, which has become an annual feature. The cut was only 25 per cent. Now we are threatened with a 50 per cent cut. During periods when we want electricity most, we are threatened with a cut in supply. We require electric energy during summer months for domestic consumption, such as for running fans, etc. When we want it and our children want it for purposes of health and sanitation, we are denied the right to use the current. We are asked to close down the fans. We are asked to use the current during winter months when we don't want such conveniences. Mostly in summer months, the students have their examinations. In the household there are a number of children. There are students appearing for examinations. They sit late in the night. But the electricity cut stands in the way. They have to give up the electric light to which they are accustomed and to use

1-50 p.m. the old kerosene light. That is the position to which they have been reduced. At least, for purposes of domestic consumption, exemption may be granted from the cut. Even otherwise, we take pride in the fact that a large number of pumpsets have been installed and that we are supplying energy for them. It is only during summer that the pumpsets have to work to their full capacity. Then only we are in need of water-supply. During winter we get natural water-supply. We have got rains and there is no necessity to bale out water then. But when this cut comes in, the pumpsets have to be kept idle and to supplement the water that is got, we have to use either a diesel oil engine or some other oil engine. So, I would suggest that any progress or increase in respect of electricity extension must be in consonance with the generation of energy. Otherwise, in spite of the fact that electricity is extended to a number of villages and to a number of pumpsets, nobody gets the full benefit of it. Neither the new consumers nor the old consumers are benefited by it. The cut is made applicable to the old consumers and the newcomer also gets only a trifling quota. That is how the present system works.

I will now come to one or two things regarding my district of Tirunelveli. There is an antiquated bridge over the river Tambaraparani on the Banares-Cape Comorin trunk road. That was built a century ago with the munificence of a rich person by name Sulochana Mudaliar. At that time, it was not contemplated that such big lorries, buses and motor traffic will pass over the bridge. It was constructed taking into consideration the traffic then existing, mainly bullock-cart traffic and, to a certain extent, jutka traffic. Now, when big buses carrying about 45 or 50 passengers have to pass through the bridge, pedestrians have no place at all. They scramble for their life over the parapet wall. That is a miserable and sad sight. Schemes have been put up to provide a bridge for these pedestrians and people going on cycles. But the trunk road from Banares to Cape Comorin is under the management of the Highways Department and the Government have been demanding contribution from the municipality. We know the slender resources

of the local bodies. Therefore, the municipality was not able to contribute anything. For that reason, the work of widening this bridge has been allowed to lie over. This may be looked into taking into consideration that this is a trunk road and that it is the responsibility of the Highways Department to keep it in proper condition and to widen this bridge at the expense of the Government.

Now that Tirunelveli enjoys two big irrigation schemes, namely, the Papanasam Reservoir Project and the Manimuthar Reservoir Project, we have now to take up smaller schemes. The ryots have been agitating for long for the execution of the Giriar and Pambar Projects. Now, it is time that these schemes are taken up and executed so that the dry areas of Sankarankoil and Nanguneri may be benefited. There is a big tank called the Manor tank. That has been designed by our old Rajas. It is so big a tank that once it gets filled up, it feeds its ayacut for three successive crops. But the difficulty is that it never gets filled up. There was never an occasion when it got filled up and the ayacut was fully supplied with water. The history of it tells us that it does not even get water for one single crop. There has been continuous remission of land tax for the ayacut under this tank. The only thing is that we must find some means by which this tank may be filled up from a proper source. The ryots have been agitating for a very long time to get this done. But in season and out of season the Public Works Department has only been saying that any scheme that has been suggested is not feasible. Only the department must take interest and find out a way to get this tank filled up so that the entire ayacut may produce a very large quantity of foodgrains and the two taluks of Sankarankoil and Tirunelveli may be benefited.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Madam, Vice-Chairman, as a Member representing the teachers, I concur with those representatives who have voiced forth their feelings already in the matter of Education. In spite of the imposing figures under Education in the Budget, we find it most disappointing in the sense that no provision has been made for bettering the conditions of the teachers. I endorse everyone of the words uttered by my learned colleague, Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan. There is more than frustration in the teaching community; it may flare up in any way and in any form and at any time. We do not know how long we can just make the starved teachers remain contented, with indefinite promises. There has been a noteworthy increase in the pay of 5 p.m. Agricultural Demonstrators from Rs. 100 to Rs. 135 as starting pay and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 270 as maximum. Of course, to encourage agriculture, everything should be done. But teachers, especially low-paid teachers should be given every encouragement and when my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasavaradan and myself were comparing notes before he rose to speak, I just showed him the University Grants Commission Report. He said that he was going to quote the very words found therein, namely, 'Improving the conditions of teachers is not only in their interests, but in the larger interests of the community.' So, I need not repeat his words at

length and waste the time of the House. I wish, on reconsideration, the Hon. the Minister for Education tries to do something by way of definite assurances in his reply to this debate.

Incidentally I want to refer to the medium of instruction. Even the other day when I was talking on the Governor's Address, I made my views clear, but now I want to be more definite that the medium of instruction should be Tamil so far as this State is concerned right up to the University courses. To begin with, at least in the Training Colleges where the optional subjects are taught in Tamil, and where the general subjects yet continue to be taught in English, the medium of instruction should be Tamil. The colleges, that have taken to Tamil as regards optional subjects are the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the one at Kumarapalayam, the one at Pudukottah and Sri Ramakrishna Vidhyalaya Teachers' College, Perianaickenpalayam. As an enthusiast and advocate of Tamil, the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, I am told, has already addressed the Madras University for permitting him to have all the subjects taught in Tamil from the next academic year, i.e., from 1958–59. But I come to know that there are some technical difficulties and so I am afraid that it may be turned down on that score. But I look forward to our learned Vice-Chancellor and make an appeal to him that he should find out ways and means of encouraging this right effort and give his helping hand to see that this salutary reform is effected forthwith, in the next academic year itself.

There is everything encouraging about agriculture. I have already quoted from the Finance Minister's speech the Agricultural Demonstrator's pay. There is provision in regard to the distribution of improved seeds, of ammonium sulphate, of chemical manures, of subsidies and loans, and the supply of sprayers and dusters. We have been very profuse and we have been giving liberally. It is a move in the right direction. Agriculture should be improved by all these means. But more than that, even the agricultural officers—they are called by different names at different places—who may be looked upon for any assistance do not pay adequate attention to the agriculturists. The Hon. the Finance Minister's speech drew our pointed attention to the fact that the tillers of the soil should be made aware of all the facilities available to them—about securing chemical fertilisers, insecticides and for approaching in time the local authorities competent to sanction them an agricultural loan, etc. All these are there. The Government are doing their best to make the officials change their outlook. But I am sorry to say that the outlook has not changed. There may be exceptions among the Block Development Officers just rubbing shoulders with the agriculturists and doing their best. But my experience is that a great majority of them are in the old groove—in the bureaucratic line—not working with the agriculturists. It is found that all that they want to do they do sitting at their desks. I am told that a majority of them go to help those who are well off and who may not need assistance from them and that the deserving agriculturists are

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overlooked. So, I request that there should be some arrangement—something like an Advisory body—to see that the distribution of loans, insecticides and other Government sponsored manures, seeds and everything is done equitably.

As regards irrigation, we can feel proud not only of our achievements in the past but of even the proposed Parambikulam and Peermedu projects. We wish that the Kerala Government come to our rescue, see the wisdom of our demand and allow us to take water from those rivers. These projects are going to benefit the Madras State and more especially the Coimbatore district. But, more than that, we have to look to minor irrigation schemes. The Hon. the Finance Minister has rightly said that we must do our best to maintain our minor irrigation system in good order for which they have provided Rs. 70 lakhs in the budget. This may not be enough if all the minor irrigation tanks and other water resources are taken up. So, with the energy and co-operation of the Public Works Department staff, we can do more and see that there is more of production, so that the food crisis may be tided over 5.10 without any difficulty, without importing from other States or even p.m. from outside the country.

Here, in passing, I should also make mention of some of the difficulties now experienced in the already completed project, namely, the Lower Bhavani Project, which has been considered to be a very unique project and perhaps the first project taken up after the advent of Swaraj. A sum of Rs. 11 crores was spent on it, and there was much of attraction about the scheme, and people outside the project area were envious of the Lower Bhavani Project area people and were saying that we were living in a paradise and that we were getting everything. This is the view entertained by outsiders. But the real truth should be made known, especially on the floor of this House. This is a very peculiar or a very uncommon project, so to say, because it is a dry project, not giving water for nanja cultivation except for those fields which are under percolation, where water is oozing and where the land is unfit for any other cultivation. But even this is not allowed, and poor cultivators, especially those who happen to cultivate paddy or some such wet crops, as plantain and the like (and plantain in our parts is also a garden crop) are penalised by 15 times to 20 times, and they are made to pay more than what the land has produced for the season. So much so, the lands which were formerly sold for Rs. 2,000 and more per acre now fetch only a sum of about Rs. 1,000. Those who have lands are now willing to part with them instead of retaining them and feeling proud of their possession. They want to do away with the land and have the hard cash with them. Because of these difficulties, there has been a reclassification. It is in the making. I saw some order that land hereafter should have some permanent classification instead of leaving the poor ryots at the mercy of the village karnam or some lower official. There will be three classes on a permanent footing. That is, lands where there is percolation and oozing, garden lands

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where there are wells on the spot, and dry lands to be watered purely from the Lower Bhavani source. Even then, we, who are actually there, know where the shoe pinches. We feel that it is not going to be a permanent remedy. I would like to suggest to the authorities—that—be including the Minister for Public Works and the Minister for Finance, that instead of all these complications, the whole ayacut area may be divided into two equal halves, as lower and upper reaches and that water might be given for paddy cultivation in alternate years. I am afraid that it will take some more time before anything permanent is settled in this respect. In the interest of the poor cultivating ryots, we should find out some permanent solution for all these difficulties.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Now, I would like to make a reference to the striking figures given under 'Co-operation'. The figures given are in crores of rupees. The department proposes to open three hundred large sized credit societies and more. I am afraid these banks are only on paper. What I practically find is that the district central banks have no money to advance to the primary banks. That has been the case for three or four months, and the loan applications made by the ryots have been pending sanction for months together. This is the case with regard to the Coimbatore District Central Bank. I am sure about this. I now want the authorities to look at the state of affairs in the nearby co-operative urban bank at Gobichettipalayam. This bank is an independent unit by itself. It has a surplus of five lakhs of rupees, of which some three lakhs of rupees have been deposited in the Coimbatore Central Bank itself. It has a further surplus of a lakh and more rupees. There is no delay in the sanction of loans to the members of that unit, and they have been quite happy about it. So, before starting new institutions and expanding the movement, we should find money to finance these banks for giving loans to agriculturists and see that there is no undue delay in the sanction of loans, as otherwise all the good work that we contemplate and all the good work these units have to do may not be effective.

Coming to the question of 'Health', Sir, we have been told that there would be improvements to several District Headquarters Hospitals and that several dispensaries under local bodies are going to be upgraded. These are all welcome features in the Budget. More than this, the Government are opening or have already opened 52 primary health centres—almost equal in status to the taluk headquarters hospitals. Because doctors are not willing to go to primary health centres, the Government propose to have a residential housing programme. This will take some time. It should be a 'hasten slow' programme, as otherwise opening merely a health centre in a village and leaving it at that without proper staffing will be waste of funds—both public and private. Then, simple units like maternity and child welfare centres are

not at all working satisfactorily. Nine hundred thayies are going to be given training or retraining, leave alone midwives. The thayies working in the maternity centres, I am told on authority (and I speak with a full sense of responsibility) have not been paid their salaries for months together. We do not know who is at fault. If the poor Ayah, who has been depending on the mere salary she receives from Government, has not received her salary for months together, we can imagine her difficulties. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. In regard to this, I have given notice of a starred question and I hope matters will be set right very soon.

Sir, as regards rural water-supply, it is gratifying to note that a sum of sixty lakhs of rupees has been provided. Here I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that their policy has been to supply water through main pipes of the protected water-supply scheme. I can just give one or two examples. Water is taken from Siruvani to Coimbatore through main pipes and on the way there are villages like Alandurai and Perur which get this water. Water is taken to Tirupur from the Coonoor or the Bhavani river and the main pipes going through Avinashi, Puliampatti and other villages give water to these villages. What I want to impress upon the Government is that a uniform policy should be adopted in this respect. We have been told repeatedly that T's will be provided in the main pipes and that adequate provision will be made for supply of water to the villages from the main pipes. When this is so, we are surprised that this assurance is not going to be fulfilled in the case of the Gobichettipalayam scheme. Water is going to be supplied to Gobichettipalayam town within a year or even within a few months. Ninety per cent of the area through which the main pipes run is a panchayat area, and this panchayat has helped a lot in acquiring the lands for laying of roads and rendered all sorts of help in order to see that the scheme is executed with utmost expedition. The people of the panchayat were also promised that water would be supplied to the panchayat and that provision of a T had also been made in the main pipes. But now we are told that the present provision of sixty lakhs of rupees is not for that purpose and that Government have no funds even to give a subsidy or to help the panchayat on a half-grant and half-loan basis. Perhaps, they want the panchayat to be content with its present source of water-supply. The Government should, instead of having different policies for different places, follow a uniform policy. They should give preference to rural schemes. Even the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees provided for the Gobichettipalayam scheme is Government money given from the Plan funds. The village people have, therefore, every right to expect a small percentage of the water flowing through the villages to be supplied to them. I request that a uniform policy may be adopted and the villages provided with protected water-supply. 5-20 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Twenty minutes is the allotted time and the hon. Member has already taken forty-five minutes.

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* Sri K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Excuse me, Sir. I thank you for reminding me. Of course, I want to say something more, but I shall do so later.

* Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, I see Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar is not here. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He has to catch the train. He has gone.

* Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: I do not know how he would have felt, if he had heard our Deputy Leader of the Opposition. I understood from his speech that he was impliedly saying that nobody should criticise the Government. But all of us are glad that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition subjected the policy of the Government to a very careful analysis and I think, whatever may be the views he expressed with regard to the details of administration, we shall all agree that there is a very good case for a close examination of the expenditure which is mounting year after year. There is every reason why the promise made by the Hon. the Minister for Finance when he presented the Budget last year should be fulfilled. I am not alarmed by the figures given in the Budget this year, viz., that the revenue and expenditure have gone up to sixty crores of rupees. I remember, somewhere about 1930, the expenditure of the Government and the revenue of the Government were roughly about Rs. 17 crores. And if you take into account the abnormal rise in prices, you need not be alarmed merely by the present expenditure being sixty crores of rupees and odd. Nevertheless, I feel that at present there is a very good case for a close examination of the present expenditure. While the expenditure before the partition of the State was ' X ', to-day it is either ' 2X ' or at least ' 1½X ', and that for a State reduced in size. That is why, I say, perhaps a careful examination of the expenditure and the necessary consequential pruning would result in giving the Government such money as would enable them to avoid the new taxes. It is in that sense that I put forward this view and, therefore, it is a criticism well meant to which even the hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar need not take exception.

Sri P. T. RAJAN: Why do you talk about him when he is not here?

Sri K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: But it will reach his ears.

* Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Descending lower down and looking at the Budget from the standpoint of an ordinary person, I should think that perhaps I would have to echo the same sentiments expressed in this House by hon. Members today and yesterday. What strikes one is that there is absolutely no necessity for the levy of these new taxes.

5-30 p.m. Sir, this is the first year—and we must congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on this—after a series of years when perhaps the Budget, to all intents and purposes, is virtually a balanced

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Budget, a Budget without any huge deficit about which we need have any concern. Therefore, nothing serious would have happened if that gap had been left uncovered. After all, the gap is only a little over a crore and five lakhs of rupees and could safely have been left uncovered. My hon. Friend here Mr. Raza Khan characterised it as being due to a habit, but I think it might be by way of response to the request made by the Centre to the States for submitting surplus Budgets. I am really glad that the gap is not a wide one. I was myself thinking that the gap might be very wide, considering the fact that we were in the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan period. Two years have gone and we are in the third year and the results of the expenditure during the first two years could not have borne fruit, and we have at the same time, to go through two more years, 1958 and 1959. The Budget year is, therefore, a crucial year and if we are able to tide over the Budget year and pull through it satisfactorily, not only pull through, but successfully tackle the problems, then I think it would be a fair sign that we would succeed in implementing the entire Second Five-Year Plan properly. That is why I say that I am very glad that this year has proved a good year. There is practically no deficit. From this point of view, I must congratulate the Government.

There are some other satisfactory features in the Budget speech. The speech draws attention to the satisfactory food position. Of course, this question dominates the whole scene and if the food position is not satisfactory, whatever else might be satisfactory, we are bound to fail. The index to our prosperity, to our progress depends upon the satisfactory food position. If the figures given in the Budget speech are correct and well-founded—some hon. Members questioned it—certainly it is a cause for satisfaction. For myself, I have not examined the question. But, at the same time, I have no reasons to take exception to the figures given by the Government. But there is one point to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government. Are they right, is it the practice, or has it been the practice to assess the food requirements at only one pound per individual on the average? I remember one pound is equal to 16 ounces. I also think 16 ounces was the ration allowed during the war time.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It was 12 ounces and it was progressively reduced to 6 ounces.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : என்ன ஐயா ? 1952-ல் எலெக்ஷன் போது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை ஆறு அவுன்ஸ்காரர்கள் என்று சொன்னார்களே ? ஞாபகம் இல்லையா ?

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : I remember to have read somewhere that the average requirement is 22 ounces. I have not examined it. That is why my anxiety now. If 22 ounces is to be the average consumption of an individual, then we cannot remain self-complacent. I do not really question the estimate of 48 lakhs of tons for a population of 30 millions. What

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I am anxious to point out is that there is something misleading in the estimate which is likely to put us in the wrong and which is likely to make us not quite alive to the real difficulty. If this were correct, it would not do for the Government to be satisfied with a target of 12 lakhs of tons of additional food production. The description given of the food position so far as it goes is correct; but at the same time, I doubt whether the speech gives in reality that importance to the food situation which it requires. I remember having read the speech of Sri V. T. Krishnamachari. There he has said categorically in very forceful language how we should tackle the food position. He has said that in the first place, we should not fritter away foreign exchange opportunities at a time of planning; when planning for industrialisation, we have to import essential goods from foreign countries and we must have exchange facilities and these would be frittered away if there was a necessity to import food from abroad. Therefore, there is great necessity for us to produce not only as much as would be enough for ourselves but also more so as to enable us to supply to the other parts of India and even to export to other countries. Secondly, for industrialisation, this kind of increased agricultural production is very necessary. So, we need to produce more not only to meet our food requirements, not only for the industrialisation of our country but also to prevent our frittering away our foreign exchange resources by having to import food. From this point of view also, it is better that you fix the target higher up. You should not be merely satisfied with a target of 12 lakhs of tons at the end of the Second Plan. (An hon. Member: But, there is the increase in population also.) Yes, that, of course, is there, and that also should be taken into account.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN: We are breeding like guinea-pigs.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it parliamentary to say 'We are breeding like guinea-pigs'?

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN: Yes, it is parliamentary. I have read somewhere in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha some Member has used that expression. A ruling has been given that it is parliamentary.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM: Who should say whether it is parliamentary or not?

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI: I think, Sir, questions should be addressed to the Hon. Chairman only.

* Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: I am addressing the Chair, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: These are interludes. Don't worry about it.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: To relieve monotony.

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* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : The conservation of available foreign exchange by increasing food production is a point to be taken note of.

Sir, I should plead guilty to the charge of not having gone through all the reports supplied to us. I wish the Budget speech itself had given a short description of the progress made under each head. No doubt, if one were to go through the several reports, one could gather the information required. Instead of it, if the speech itself had given a summary of the progress made under each head, it would have been very helpful.

Sir, the Budget speech does not refer to the law and order situation in the State. Generally there used to be a review of the seasonal conditions, of the economic conditions and also of the law and order position. Now, particularly you have a reference to the food situation and a reference to prices of foodstuffs and other commodities. In past years there used to be a reference to the law and order situation. Especially now the position in regard to this is becoming more and more important. We are always trying to congratulate ourselves on the progress which undoubtedly we are making on the economic side. But such economic progress could be sustained and improved only by the maintenance of law and order. I do not know whether the Government have really devoted attention to the several things that have taken place and whether in every district law and order has been maintained in the manner that a first-class Government would desire.

There is a reference to the question of prices in the Budget speech. But it is so balanced and one does not know where one stands. Are the Government satisfied that the upward trend of prices has stopped once for all? And are they satisfied that really there is no case for the continuance of the fair price shops? To a man like me, on reading those lines, it looks as though a case for the continuance of the fair price shops exists. For, how are we sure that what happened last year will not happen again this year? What are those new factors which have gone to steady the prices and which will stand in the way of prices shooting up again and which will, therefore, afford justification for the discontinuance of the fair price shops? It is well-known that the very continuance of the fair price shops stops this kind of tendency for prices to mount up. Therefore, it is a point for consideration. The food position and the prices go together. After all, we must produce food not only for the purpose of improving production but also for the purpose of steadying prices. It is undeniable that for the present the high prices are due to inflation and the only way by which this inflation could be checked is by the production of goods like foodgrains and other consumer goods. Therefore, in the speech, has there been any indication of production at such a level as to assure us that we would not have this difficulty again? Nothing of the kind is given. It is a very important matter and we expect some enlightenment with regard to production, future

5-40 p.m.

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production and the present production of goods, which will be a steadying factor and which will be the most powerful weapon to combat this inflationary tendency.

While I am on the question of food production, I have just a few points to make. It is conceded that we have come to the end of major irrigation schemes. We wish that our negotiations with our Kerala brethren would prove fruitful. But, at the same time, from a layman's point of view—nobody has examined them—there are some small schemes which could be easily availed of and which could be implemented, at a small cost. These small new schemes could be investigated. Secondly, this is a country which, before the construction of these big reservoirs and dams, had been relying mainly upon the irrigation tanks. I do not know how many thousands of such tanks there are in the whole of this State. Leaving aside those tanks owned by private persons, have we devoted sufficient attention to the renovation, desilting and reclamation of these tanks? That is my question. I find in this Supplement to the Detailed Budget Estimates on page 12 that there is a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the desilting of tanks. For how many thousands of tanks, it is not known. Practically nothing has been spent so far. Is that really the way of augmenting food production which we say is the most important thing? By all means insistence, right insistence, and emphasis have been laid in the speech on provision of better seeds, better manures and other facilities. By all means, let us introduce them. It will be very useful. But, at the same time, when we are almost at the end of major schemes, we should at least now turn our attention to these problems of minor irrigation and desilting of these tanks. That was a thing which struck me as something which showed that the Government had not been alive to the importance of minor irrigation and desilting of these tanks. After all, in the olden days, we relied more upon these tanks than upon anything else.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to interrupt, but I may point out that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for minor irrigation and Rs. 10 lakhs for desilting of tanks.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Both appear on the same page. What I ask is whether Rs. 10 lakhs are adequate for the desilting of tanks. There must be at least 20 thousand tanks in the State and though every tank is not going to be desilted at the same time, one could not but be struck by the fact that the average would be only Rs. 50 per tank. I was just looking into it. It struck me as very strange.

With regard to the National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes, I do recognise that they are important. At the same time, people who have worked these schemes, people who have been in Government like Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi and Sri K. Santhanam believe that emphasis should be

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laid more on the productive character of these schemes than upon other factors. They say that these must be attended to even at the risk of making slower progress on the other aspects like social welfare because in their opinion—and rightly I think—food production is more important than anything else. Till now what has been emphasised and what has been engaging the attention of those concerned seems to be more social welfare and social services. But they, I think, may wait till we are quite secure on the food front.

Then, in connection with this food question, two eminent persons, namely, Sri K. Santanam and another person, whose name I forget, who presided over a meeting in Bangalore, called attention to the importance of the land reform policy. They have no hesitation in condemning the land reform policy pursued by us as injurious and highly injurious to food production. It is not assessed on any other basis. If so, could we wait for the introduction of this land reform till a more propitious time arrives? After all, nothing is going to be lost thereby. To hurry through this kind of scheme is going to affect injuriously the important factor, namely, food production. This point has to be taken note of and perhaps we might move a little slowly.

While on this question, I should refer to the proposed agricultural income-tax. There was a time when I myself was wishing that there should be an agricultural income-tax. But it was certainly not in the manner suggested now. When the tax structure was being analysed, the land tax was considered to be crude. It was considered to be a tax which was not in accord with the notions of taxation that enlightened people held. Therefore, when that argument was put forward, I thought that it was right. But anyway, this kind of imposition now is open to three objections. One is you should not levy this in addition to the existing land tax. I must thank the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar for the points he has given. Secondly, you should not tack on this agricultural income to the other income for arriving at the slab and rate. My hon. Friend said that it was even open to legal objection on that score and I at once perceived the force of that objection. I thought that the Government must have examined this carefully, apart from the inequity involved. To tack it on to the other income is inequitable, one must concede. Apart from that, the legal difficulty must not escape the attention of the Government and must be carefully looked into. Again, if they want to tax agricultural income, they must know that that income is not exactly on a par with the income from either plantations or from any other industry. Much of labour is put forth and much of personal supervision and all those things which you have to do in a scheme of social welfare have to be considered. There is a proverb in Tamil ' உழுகவன் கணக்குப்பார்த்தால் அவனுக்கு மிஞ்சியது உழக்கோல் '. On this point, I am in very good company with very good authorities even on the Congress bench. Therefore, I say that the income on agriculture stands on a different footing. 5-50 p.m.

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Thirdly, the slab in income should be raised and nobody who gets below Rs. 5,000 should be liable to tax. This is my humble submission, Sir.

There is another point of administration to which I may claim the attention of the Government. Recently, I went to a place (Tiruchengode) which was full of handloom weavers. Their problem is genuine and is deserving of every assistance and encouragement at the hands of the Government. I am not saying this for the purpose of levelling any criticism against Government. I say this to minimise the hardships of the weavers. The Government are also taking steps to minimise the difficulties of the handloom weavers. I must congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge, the Leader of the House, who has put forward the case of the handloom weavers, perhaps more forcibly than I could ever do. I know he is alive to the difficulties of this important industry—handloom weaving. If I refer to this now, it is to show how the whole of this House and the public are behind him in the steps he is taking to alleviate the miseries of the weaving community.

The problem is very simple. But our State is not in a position to do anything. Our State must have unfettered power, the right to do what it thinks is right by the weavers. Unfortunately, it is the Constitution and the way in which the powers are exercised by the Centre that make it impossible even for a well-minded Minister to do in his State what he thinks to be right.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : May I know whether the hon. Member claims provincial autonomy?

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : I am not in favour of provincial autonomy if it should be equated with an Independent State. I want to adhere to the Constitution and the Constitution allows enough powers for the State in regard to subjects administered by the State Ministers. Some time ago, having regard to this point, in a report of a Committee of which I was the Chairman I have recommended that there should be a State Board for Co-operation on the lines of the Development Board for Co-operation recommended by the Rural Survey Committee. The money should be given by the Centre. The distribution, the initiative for development must rest with the Minister. He should not be deprived of his power.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The State does not determine the quantum of rebate to be given to handloom weavers.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : What is the solution?

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : It is not provincial autonomy. I equate provincial autonomy suggested by Mr. V. V. Ramaswami with separation; I believe it is his view.

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SRI P. T. RAJAN : Call it by any name.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : If nobody were to listen to him?

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Within the Indian Union why should we have provincial autonomy?

* SRI T. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : I think you want separation when you say provincial autonomy. (Laughter.)

SRI P. T. RAJAN : The cat is out of the bag.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : There are some who are not in favour of allowing rebate on handloom goods because it is not a permanent remedy. It is not a question of remedy. It is a question of doing justice to about 25 lakhs of people.

Then, Sir, there is the question of electricity supply. Sir, I come from Trichinopoly where electricity is supplied by a licensee.

The Government have constituted the State Electricity Board. The Board is composed of officials and except for the change in name and form it is a Government Board, and not a private one. The Board has got within its jurisdiction an area of about five districts. In Trichy, Tanjore, Salem and some other districts, where the Board is not in charge of supply of power, it is being done by the licensees now. In the matter of development, money that has been loaned to the Board has not been spent in the area under the licensees. What then are the Goverment going to do in the matter? We are rapidly taking up areas for rural electrification—electrification of the areas under the Board. But it is not done in respect of the areas under the licensees. Something should be done for development in the areas under the licensees. They cannot get loans because under the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings Acquisition Act, we can take over those concerns at any moment. Hence they cannot invite loans. That is why I say, Sir, that something should be done to see that areas under the licensees are also considered in the matter of development.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the Budget is satisfactory. We need not be alarmed at the food shortage. At the same time, I wish the Government pay more attention to the mounting expenditure and have a close scrutiny made over it so that money may be available for developmental expenditure. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

92. *Notification issued with G.O. No. 3, Revenue, dated 2nd January 1958, regarding exemption of mill cloth from sales tax consequent on the levy of additional excise duty.*

* 93. *Notification issued with G.O. No. 166, Revenue, dated 18th January 1958, regarding amendment to rule 3 of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955. [Laid on the table of the House under section 7 (2) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXV of 1955).]*

* 94. *Annual report of the Madras Public Service Commission for the year ending 31st March 1957—G.O. Ms. No. 3518, Public (Services-A), dated the 14th December 1957. [Laid on the table under Article 323 (2) of the Constitution of India.]*

95. *Statement XIII showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions of the Madras Legislative Council.*

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

* Laid on the table on 4th March 1958.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 6th March 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Law College.

* 45 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some students of the Law College, Madras, waited in deputation on the Minister for Law to urge the establishment of a hostel for the students of the Law College in Madras City; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on their representation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The President of the Madras Law College Students' Representative Council, who submitted a memorandum signed by certain students of the Law College, has been informed that the question of locating the hostel for the students of the College, in the building which is now used as the hostel for the men students of the Madras Medical College, will be considered as soon as the men students of the Medical College vacate the premises and occupy the new hostel now under construction for them.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : மதராஸ் மெடிகல் காலேஜ் மாணவர்களுக்காகக் கட்டும் ஹாஸ்டல் ஜூலை மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டி முடிக்கப்படுமா ? அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அதற்குள் முடிந்துவிடும் என்று தான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, in view of the fact that the Medical College Hostel is being built, will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether, if there are rooms vacant in the Medical College Hostel, the students of the Law College will be allowed to remain there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir, in no circumstances.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does the Hon. Minister consider that the present hostel in Broadway is most unsuitable for any purpose whatsoever?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no idea.

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Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it the view of the Minister for Finance that if rooms are vacant in the proposed hostel, Law College students should not be allowed to stay there?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : First of all, rooms would not be vacant. This is a hypothetical question. Even if there are rooms vacant, I do not think it would be advisable to put in students of any other college there.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : இப்போது யுனிவர்சிடி ஸ்டேடன்ட்ஸ் க்ளப்பில் மெடிகல் காலேஜைச் சேர்ந்த நால்வர் தங்கியிருக்கிருர்கள் என்பது கனம் அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியுமா ?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : நான் அந்தக் க்ளப்பிற்குப் போய் ரொம்ப நாட்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. ஆகவே, அந்த விவரம் எனக்குத் தெரியாது.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it from personal experience that the Hon. Minister says that it may not be a healthy practice to put both Law College students and Medical College students together? (Laughter).

The Hon. Sri C. SUBARMANIAM : I have no personal experience, and I have not stayed in any hostel intended for Medical College students. Therefore, I am not speaking from personal experience, but I am speaking only from the commonsense point of view.

Sales Tax Department.

* 46 *Q.*—Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether any retrenchment has been effected in the Sales Tax Department consequent on the abolition of sales tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco?

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : No retrenchment has been effected so far. The entire administrative set-up of the Commercial Taxes Department will be revised with reference to the recommendations of Dr. Lokanathan on Sales Tax. The reduction in work on account of the abolition of sales tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco will also be taken into account in this connection.

Elementary School Teachers.

* 47 *Q.*—Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken any action in regard to the revision of the pay scales of elementary school teachers proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan ; and

(*b*) if not, when it is likely to be taken up?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) & (*b*) The matter is being examined in the light of the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, when the result can be expected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The result is not going to increase the emoluments in any way, because under the recommendations in the White Paper, it was intended that an increase of Rs. 10 in the emoluments should be effected before the end of the Plan period at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum. As a matter of fact, even last year teachers were given an increase of Rs. 12 in their salary.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As the increase is in the nature of dearness allowance, which has been granted to all employees in the State, will the Government kindly consider the implementation of the proposal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After all, the resources available are strictly limited. It is only with reference to the resources that we have to make adjustments. It is because of this that a recommendation was made that an increase at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum be given, so that at the end of the Plan period, there will be an increase of Rs. 10 on the whole. We have given an increase even now of Rs. 12. Whether it is called dearness allowance or special pay, yet the emoluments have to be taken into consideration.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Am I to understand that resources are lacking on account of the Government's not placing this as first in the list of priorities?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not see how this question arises. Because this was given first priority, we were able to give the increase of Rs. 12 immediately.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that this has been given to all and that this is not implementation of the proposal, will the Government kindly consider, at least when they are able to spend twenty per cent of their resources on education, the question that they treat as pay this allowance for all grades of teachers, pay eligible for T.P.F., pension, and other things?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : How can the satisfaction be less simply because others also are paid?

Dental department of the Madras Medical College.

* 48 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether and if so, when, the Dental Department of the Madras Medical College was upgraded;

(*b*) whether the Head of the Dental Department of the Madras Medical College is a person allotted for this State at the time of the partition of Andhra State.

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(*c*) the qualifications prescribed by the University of Madras and by the Dental Council for the post of Head of Dental Department; and

(*d*) whether the present incumbent possesses the qualifications prescribed for the post?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (*a*) The Dental Unit of the Government General Hospital, Madras, was expanded for starting a degree course in Dentistry in the Madras Medical College, Madras, and the course was started in 1953.

(*b*) No, Sir.

(*c*) (i) Degrees in Dentistry conferred by the University of Bombay or Punjab or any other Indian or foreign University recognized by the Dental Council of India and accepted by the University of Madras.

(ii) Active practice for a period of ten years with teaching experience in Dentistry for a period of four years and preferably also a basic medical qualification.

(*d*) The qualifications possessed by the present incumbent are considered sufficient by the University of Madras.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know what the qualifications of the present incumbent of the post are?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The qualifications seem to be staggering, Sir. They are—

(1) Post-graduate course in Prosthetics and Crown and Bridge for one academic year in the University of California, U.S.A.

(2) Private practice—11 years at the time of appointment.

(3) Officer in the Indian Army Dental Corps for four years and nine months.

(4) One year's teaching experience as Professor at Sir C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.

(5) Professor of Dental Surgery in the Madras Medical College from 1950.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, (seeing the long list of qualifications) would the Hon. Minister refer to the All-India Dental Council the suitability of the person's qualification to hold the post as the Hon. Minister himself is doubtful about the staggering qualifications just now enumerated?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I think further questions will be cut short if I state that this gentleman is wanted in, and we are also willing to send him to, the other State at the end of the academic year.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: When does the period for which he is lent to our State expire and is it the intention of the Government to send him back to the Andhra State at the end of the period?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The Andhra Government wanted him even some time earlier, but they were unable to absorb him then and we were also not able to find a suitable person then. Now, at the end of the academic year, we can send him.

Government High Schools in Kanyakumari district.

* 49 *Q.*—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Government High Schools in Kanyakumari district;

(*b*) the number of Government Elementary Schools in that district;

(*c*) the number of graduate teachers in the High Schools;

(*d*) the number of graduates with B.T. qualification; and

(*e*) the number of graduates serving in Government Elementary Schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) 15, Sir.

(*b*) 371, Sir.

(*c*) 199, Sir.

(*d*) 118, Sir.

(*e*) Nil, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Am I to understand, Sir, from the answer to clause (*e*) that such of those graduates as were serving in the elementary schools have been absorbed since the taking over of that district into our State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no idea whether any graduates were serving in Government elementary schools when we took over.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If there are such cases and if Government have received representations, will they kindly have them absorbed in the graduates' cadre?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I do not understand these ' ifs '. According to my information, the answer to sub-clause (*e*) is ' Nil '.

MR. CHAIRMAN : ' If ' is hypothetical, Mr. Krishnamoorthy. Questions are over.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *RE* RECEIPT OF AMENDMENTS TO GOVERNMENT BILLS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that I have fixed 5 p.m. on Friday, the 7th March 1958, as the time and date up to which amendments to the following Government Bills will be received :—

(1) The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1957).

(2) The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1958).

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1958–59—*cont.*

3-10 p.m. * DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, ever since I entered the Council on its reconstitution after the War, I have been waiting patiently year after year to see whether the Finance Minister of the day would introduce a Budget with no fresh taxes. I thought I might perhaps imitate the Crown Prosecutor who, on certain occasions, presented White Gloves to the Hon. Judge trying Sessions cases, and I too might have the fortune of handing similar White Gloves to the Hon. the Minister for Finance. So far, I have been denied that privilege. I doubt whether I will get that privilege at all, as my term as Member is coming to a close. Whenever taxation proposals are brought forward by the Government, the question is necessarily asked by Members of this House—not merely those who are sitting on this side—whether further taxation is necessary, whether it is equitable and whether it can be shared in a manner that will certainly mean that no particular section is heavily hit. These are the general principles that should underlie taxation measures wherever they may be introduced. I propose to examine the present proposals in the light of certain questions I shall pose for myself.

Is taxation necessary? The Hon. the Leader of the House has, in a very brief but very lucid statement, mentioned that while there was a deficit of Rs. 333 lakhs when the Budget was presented last year, after taking into account the taxes then introduced, there is now a surplus of five lakhs of rupees. Taking into account the award of the Finance Commission, the excess income is only something like Rs. 164 lakhs. Yet, the deficit has been converted into a surplus. Now, one may ask how this windfall came. As I read the Budget estimates and the revised estimates, as given in this very valuable book, I see that, for the year 1957–58, the Budget estimate under the head "Land Revenue" was Rs. 585 lakhs whereas the revised estimate has come to Rs. 628 lakhs. Under "Stamps," the Budget estimate was Rs. 341 lakhs whereas the revised estimate has come to Rs. 352 lakhs. So also, under "Forests", the Budget

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estimate was Rs. 110 lakhs and the revised estimate is Rs. 130 lakhs. Under "Tax on Vehicles", the figure has risen from Rs. 382 lakhs to Rs. 445 lakhs. Lastly under 'Other Taxes', the figure has risen from Rs. 1339 lakhs to Rs. 1500 lakhs. It seems to me and to many others of my way of thinking that perhaps the Finance Department is quite correct in adopting a very conservative attitude so far as the revenue is concerned. But there is also a feeling that such conservative estimates lead the Ministry to think of extra taxes every year. I will take up the question whether these taxes are justified.

The first of the taxes proposed is enhancement of sales tax on motor spirit other than petrol, viz., diesel oil, from 10 nP. to 35 nP., which is expected to yield Rs. 70 lakhs. I may venture to suggest with some degree of confidence that, for some special reason which we cannot know, the yield will touch the one crore mark rather than otherwise. In other words, the Finance Minister is going to expect from the enhancement of sales tax—not on account of the imposition of a new duty but merely on account of the enhancement of an existing duty on a single item—a revenue of 1/60th of the total revenue of the State. The Hon. the Leader of the House gave a very plausible explanation why this tax had to be increased. In the course of his speech, he said—

"Petrol is already taxed at 37 nP. per gallon, and there is little justification for the differential treatment accorded to diesel operators, considering that diesel gives about the same mileage as petrol and is about rupee one per gallon cheaper than petrol."

I remember the time when the tax on petrol was increased and then the argument used by the Treasury Bench was that petrol was the rich man's luxury and that it did not matter, if it cost a little more. The Government said, 'Let there be fewer cars and let those who want cars be affected.' To-day a different argument is used. Diesel oil, which was supposed to be the poor man's necessity—particularly the agriculturists—then, is now taxed. It seems to me that the Treasury Bench cannot have it both ways. They cannot say, 'heads we win, tails you lose'. But I feel that this is the philosophy on which this tax is based. Let me try to correct the Hon. the Leader of the House, if I may do so, with respect. A diesel engine costs eight to ten thousand rupees to be fitted into a bus or a truck. A bus or truck which probably costs twenty to thirty thousand rupees will cost ten thousand rupees more if it is to be fitted with a diesel engine. In other words, the same bus which was running on petrol at a less cost in the beginning would become much more costly, to the extent of ten thousand rupees, the moment the new engine was fitted.

Then, Sir, there is another very important point that I wish to bring to your notice. I wonder if the Finance Secretariat has considered this aspect of the question. What is the price at which diesel oil is sold at present in the border areas? Now, my information is that it is sold in the border areas at a much lower price than

perhaps the price that would be charged in this State after the imposition of the sales tax. I may give the figures, with reference to the rates of tax in the border areas. The sales tax hitherto paid per gallon of diesel oil in this State—I mean high speed and light diesel oil—is 10 nP., at a single point. In Andhra it is 18·75 per gallon. They have not increased it. In Kerala State, it is eight per cent payable by the first seller. In Mysore, it is 19 nP. per gallon. In Pondicherry, it is about 7 nP. per gallon. I want the House to realise that with all such rates of tax, diesel oil is still sold at a cheaper price in border areas. Remember, it is 35 nP. in our State. Therefore, the cost will almost be double the cost in border areas. In this context, it is perfectly easy to evade this tax by bringing diesel oil from these places. I have made a calculation and the Hon. the Minister for Finance may perhaps verify. If he looks into the matter, he will find that it will pay anybody to get a whole lorry load of diesel oil from any of these border areas up to 200 miles within our State. He can yet make a good profit. The person to whom he sells the oil also may make some profit. But the Government will not make any with all the enhancement of the rate. I want to ask whether this aspect has been taken into consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : They will barricade.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : We are all barricaded. (Laughter.) But I may ask, 'What is the effect of this tax on agriculture?' To-day many of the pumpsets are worked, not with electricity but with diesel oil. Diesel oil is used in large quantities by agriculturists. The persons who will certainly suffer most are the agriculturists who use this diesel oil. Agricultural production may, in consequence, be very much less. I wonder whether the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has had his say in this matter, in view of the rather uncomfortable position in which the majority of agriculturists using diesel oil will find themselves. Sir, the increase itself is phenomenal—25 nP.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Just four annas per gallon.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is about 300 per cent increase.

*DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I am not a good mathematician. I leave it to Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan. (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : When no tax is there, even one per cent levy is opposed.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I will then come to agricultural income-tax. When some time ago, income-tax on plantations—it was called agricultural income-tax—was introduced, it was the general impression that it would not be extended much further. But the agriculturists of our State are in a

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phenomenally lucky position. They are always waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up and when that something does turn up, they find it to their disadvantage and not advantage. So it is from time to time, my esteemed Friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar and myself—he owning a few acres of land and I owning no acres at all (laughter)—have concentrated our attention on this subject and tried to exhaust ourselves in pleading the cause of the agriculturists. But no impression has been made. What is more surprising is that while all the rates of plantation income-tax have been applied *mutatis mutandis* to agricultural income, there is a further generous provision that any income that may be fixed at Rs. 3,000 is also subject to the increased slab according to income-tax rates. How this is going to be done is a problem that I for one am not able to understand. Are the Government going to ask the income-tax officials to send all their reports? Are they going to expect persons to give true returns of income-tax? Let me ask, 'How are the Government going to assess one's income so far as agricultural income-tax is concerned?' At the time when the crop 3–20 yields something, as it is—the Hon. the Revenue Minister is looking p.m. at me; he knows what I stated the other day—I think the land-owner will have, just as the zamindar had by reducing the rate of return to him to almost a cipher, a good multiple of that cipher with which he should be content. What is the landowner to pay? What are the conditions in which the Government will be in a position to say what the agricultural income is and then to tax? When the Bill is introduced, as I am sure it will be, because once these measures are proposed in the Council and the Assembly, more particularly in the Assembly, it will be impossible for any Government to withdraw them, I hope that due consideration will be given to these points, and although I know that the Council may not have the opportunity to sit on a Select Committee because it will be considered a Money Bill, I do hope that the other House at least will have some people put on the Select Committee, some Members who belong to the Party in power and who have been forced to express their opinions not entirely favourable for these measures.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : We may invite some of the Members of the Council also.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : To avoid any conflict later on. (Laughter).

* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I hope, Sir, your excellent piece of advice will be followed. But I want to invite the attention of the Government to a very lucid and informative speech that was delivered by one of the very eminent leaders of the Congress Party, Sri Santanam, who was a Minister at the Centre, who later on was the Lieutenant-Governor of a State, and who has studied this problem, as few can have the opportunity to do, as Chairman of the Finance Commission. In the course of two illuminating lectures, he has suggested that the only way to increase agricultural production is to go back on the slogan that the tiller of

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the soil should own the soil. There is no other way by which we can get more of agricultural produce. Like many other slogans that we have been repeating year after year and that have fortunately found a decent burial, I hope this also will find a decent burial. The reason why I say that is this. The Hon. Minister himself has given the explanation in his Budget speech. The Hon. the Finance Minister has stated, 'We have indeed made substantial appropriations for various measures of agricultural development, such as irrigation, soil conservation, seed-multiplication, manure distribution, and marketing organizations, but all this outlay may not give a full return unless we can make the tiller of the soil aware of the facilities organized for his benefit. Better seeds may be produced in abundance in the State seed farms, but the peasant may continue to use the inferior strain in his possession. He may not know from where to secure chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and it is not easy for him to approach in time the local authority competent to sanction him an agricultural loan.' Sir, I cannot put the case better for failure of increase in production in the agricultural sector. Unless we have people who realise the importance of these measures and unless we have people who can go to the help of the tiller of the soil and give him what he wants for this purpose, it is no use thinking of any increase in agricultural production. Although I have spoken somewhat strongly about the necessity to review the slogan 'the tiller of the soil being the owner and this one acre', it will be impossible for us to keep pace with the necessity for increasing agricultural production and also to see that food crops are maintained in this state, at any rate.

Reference has been made to the co-operative movement. My hon. Friend Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai is an expert in the matter and all that I can say is this. I do not know what recommendations have been accepted and what recommendations have been given the go-by, of the Committee over which he presided some time ago. But I have some little experience of co-operative movements and co-operative societies in certain sectors. I do not put it forward as a general example. But unless the co-operative societies are free from all political influences, all party influences, unless they are purified and unless they function in a manner which inspires the confidence of, what we use to call, the common man, the co-operative societies will never prosper. You may show on paper an increase in the number of those who are members of the co-operative societies. But I know of several co-operative societies, even within my limited knowledge, which have been used exclusively for the benefit of the relations and friends of members of the co-operative societies, for inducing people to exercise their vote on certain occasions for political purposes and generally to domineer and to lord over the rest of the population. Those who are connected with certain of the co-operative societies have certainly not fared well and if the whole of the gamut were to be exposed, it would possibly tell us that there is many a canker in this co-operative soil.

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I now come to a subject which naturally interests me most and that is education. Sir, this year we are going to have Rs. 12·34 lakhs under the Education budget. I am not generally one who is given to throw bouquets on the Treasury Bench for, that privilege I generally concede to the lady who is going to speak after me. But, on this occasion, at any rate, she will forgive me if I give a few bouquets to the Hon. the Education Minister.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : She is not the solitary Member. There is also Sri Purushotham.

*DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : But these bouquets are rose bouquets and there will also be thorns in them, Sir. (Laughter.)

Let me, first of all, congratulate the Hon. the Education Minister on the manner in which he has brought out the White Paper and is trying to implement it. As a member of the Committee, I realise all the difficulties and the many different views that have been expressed. It is a matter for congratulation not only for that Committee but particularly for the Education Minister that he has been able to launch successfully on that White Paper on Education and that he is trying his best to implement the recommendations made. I should like to say that there is a provision in the Budget of Rs. 6,50,000 for matching grants to colleges. My hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan raised that point yesterday because he had not enough information at his disposal and I was not surprised at it. The position of these colleges which have changed from the Intermediate to the three-year degree course is this. They did so on the definite promise from the Education Ministry at the Centre that they would contribute a decent sum to these colleges for the change-over. A committee was appointed with Sri Deshmukh as Chairman and I happened to be a Member. The Report of that Committee was finalised in December 1956. Unfortunately, when this Report went up, there were certain differences—I will not refer to them at greater length—which perhaps necessitated the postponement of the consideration of that subject. I am glad, however, that I have been assured that these recommendations will be implemented and I certainly must congratulate the Education Minister on providing for matching grants to colleges. My hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan may be assured that these colleges will not be left in the lurch. They are doing their duty. I am sure that both the State and the Central Governments will stand by them. 3·30 p.m.

Sir, another interesting piece of news I read in the papers is the reception which the Education Minister gave to a deputation which waited on him in regard to grants towards the salaries of the teachers in the colleges. I congratulate him on this also. A sum has been offered by the University Grants Commission towards the pay of the teachers in the colleges so as to attract well-qualified teachers to the colleges who will be retained there

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and who will not jump at every opportunity they get, whether for the I.A.S., the I.P.S. or any other avenues. We are not—I entirely agree with the hon. Member Mr. Srinivasavaradan—drawing to any of our educational institutions the type of teachers that we were drawing thirty or forty years ago. We ought to revise the scales of pay of the teachers if the standard of education is to be improved. The University Grants Commission said that they would meet 50 per cent of the extra cost. It will be enough for the colleges and the State to meet the 50 per cent needed for the scale of pay that has been suggested for Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the case of men's colleges. In the case of women's colleges, they have gone further and said that they would meet 75 per cent of the extra cost. I hope the hon. Lady Members will realise what it is. I am very glad—I hope I am not wrong in the inference that I drew—that this deputation met with a sympathetic response from the Education Minister. I hope and trust that the Education Minister will be able to implement it to the greatest extent possible.

Sir, in another respect the Education Minister should be congratulated, that is, in regard to the development of technical and technological colleges. I have been intimately connected with the development of these colleges in the Southern Region as it is called and I can say that the Madras State holds the foremost place in regard to the number of technical colleges in the States. To-day we have seven engineering colleges in all admitting about 1,100 students. We have many polytechnics which have sprung up all over the State. The most inspiring part of this development of educational institutions is that these colleges and polytechnics have been brought into existence by the philanthropy of generous donors, who are not multi-millionaires in any sense, and by the very sympathetic attitude that the State Government have adopted in regard to them. I believe that this large-scale expansion of technical and technological institutions will go a long way not only towards giving proper type of technical education to our students but also towards giving them full employment opportunities.

I must again thank the Education Minister for turning his attention to the necessity for increasing the National Cadet Corps. The senior type of National Cadet Corps is to be increased to 5 units while in regard to the junior units, we will have 38 more units. Sir, the National Cadet Corps has really proved very successful and useful. I have visited many cadet centres and from my personal experience, I would say that there is a great improvement in the disciplinary attitude of the students, much to the delight of the Principals and teachers.

I may also, in this connection, state that post-Graduate courses have been rendered possible in an increasing measure by the generous grants given by the Ministry of Education. I hope and trust that in this case any adjustments that may be necessary will be sympathetically considered by the Education Minister.

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Now, Sir, I have exhausted most of my bouquets and I must come to the thorns. But before doing so, let me refer to one of the most important of the institutions for which the State Government are largely responsible, the Higher Technological Institution which is to be started in Madras. Having been very intimately connected with this particular project from the year 1946 onwards, I am really most grateful to the Government of Madras for having fought with the Southern Regional Committee for the location of this institution in Guindy, near the hub of technical education. Various complaints were made and various criticisms were levelled. But I am sure that after calm consideration, those who criticised it will realise that it is our fortune to have this institution in Guindy. We were anxious to have this Higher Technological Institution so close to the three technical institutions—the Guindy Engineering College, the Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology and the College of Leather Technology. This has been achieved. The last thing that I heard about it—and the Minister has already referred to it—is that they have approved the site and that in a very short time, probably even before the end of this month or April, further steps will be taken in this direction.

Now, Sir, I come to basic education. I am not going to refer at length to basic education and post-basic education, for I must confess that in spite of my best efforts, I have not been able to understand them very clearly. People say that they are going to be a panacea in the field of elementary education. I wish such people all good luck. Personally I prefer elementary education with a vocational bias which can be provided at a much cheaper cost than the basic schools. I would leave it to the Government for decision.

Sir, along with this, Post-Graduate Training Colleges have been started. I welcome that idea because if you are going to start basic schools and post-basic schools, you must have trained teachers. The teachers employed in the training college at Orathanad are only ordinary graduates. It is disappointing to see that those who have been employed as teachers in these colleges are just ordinary Graduates whereas in every training college, the qualification insisted upon is a Master's degree as they have to deal with Graduate students. This may be looked into by the Department of Education.

Sir, the midday meals scheme is very good indeed. But there are difficulties as my Friend stated. The difficulty is how to administer the scheme of supply of these midday meals. Some of us have some knowledge in this respect because of our experience in giving the meals to various types of people in different places. As a hospital administrator, I know the many defects and the deviating means by which the best of intentions can be spoiled. I would endorse the statement of my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganathan that the whole question should be examined so that this may not be entrusted to unworthy hands.

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I wholeheartedly approve and commend the Government's example in appointing a Director of Technical Education and a Directorate under him. I would like to state that the Director of Technical Education and the Directorate should be in touch with all aspects of technical education, particularly trade schools, technical schools, multi-purpose technical schools, polytechnics, colleges and post-graduate instruction in Technology. It is only then that it will be possible to have good guidance from the lowest level to the highest level. I think it will be extremely useful and this reform can be introduced as soon as possible. Now, Sir, I am glad that the Government have given some fee concession to
3-40 p.m. the children of Non-Gazetted Officers. This is a very great step forward, and I would like to compliment the Government on this. But here arises one difficulty. When the Government give a concession to one class of persons (it had always been our headache—whether in the Centre or in the State) the Government think of one class of people—Non-Gazetted Officers—as members of their family and others as outside their family. What is to happen to University servants, who are claiming the same concession for the same reason? (Laughter.) What is to happen to University servants who are claiming free treatment in the hospitals, because the Hon. the Health Minister has given concessions to Non-Gazetted Officers in the matter of treatment in the hospitals? May I tell you, Sir, that they have put forward a claim which, if given effect to, would entail the University an expenditure of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per year? I plead with the Government to save us from the situation. I should not refer to this in my other capacity, but my colleagues will bear me out when I say what difficulty we are in now. The Govtrnmtnt are pleased to give us enhanced grants. But this is only on the basis of the matching grant by the University Grants Commission. If we are to give this concession from the tuition fee or the examination fee, we will have to close some of our departments. I, therefore, venture to make an appeal on behalf of the University servants that they may be treated on the same lines as the Non-Gazetted Officers. For, after all, the University is a quasi-Government institution in one sense at least, and when I say this, I do not forget the very strong plea that the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan put forward in the case of teachers of all categories that they should be treated in the same category as the Non-Gazetted Officers.

The real reason for all this—calamity, I would call it—is that the Central Government without adequate thought, without adequate advice, and without adequate expert guidance, launched on a very unfortunate step (hear, hear). Whatever you may say, in this connection, about the previous administration, I can say that they had certain ideas of administration, and that they limited their special services to those who would tour all over India and saw to it that those who were provincial officials at the Centre, got the same pay as the provincial servants got. But what do we see to-day? I have in the Alagappa Chettiar College here an

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Attender on Rs. 55 per mensem, but in the next door Government institution, viz., the Central Leather Research Institute, the very same Attender gets Rs. 80. I have lost half a dozen of my men who have gone there. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: They go.) They go, of course. You would go there and I would go there, if these are to be the conditions. We have got to tackle this question. I am sorry that the Central Government say that they would not include others. That is the impression that I got from newspapers. They say that they will not include all categories of servants. This is going to put a great strain at every stage, not merely on the State Government but on every large employer of labour, whether it be quasi-Government, private labour, or any other form of labour.

Now, Sir, I come to an aspect that has been gone into at some length. That is about the administrative aspect of the Education Department. I am not going into the details that were mentioned the other day. But, irrespective of my knowledge of any of these details, I have been feeling for some time that the administration of the Education Department requires a thorough reorganization in the light of the large-scale developments that are taking place. When the Director of Public Instruction had a few colleges, a few schools, and a few elementary schools in his charge, he was able to look after them. I remember, in my days as a student 58 years ago, a Divisional Inspector of Schools (Mr. Marsdon) used to visit our district and see six or eight schools. His visit was of the greatest value to us. But to-day the large-scale expansion of all types of schools requires a thorough looking into of the administrative aspect. I venture to suggest that the Government must decentralise the administration. Otherwise, it will not work satisfactorily. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the primary basic schools, the Government fortunately have decided that there should be the seven-year period. This seems to be completely separate so far as administration is concerned. Then come the higher secondary schools and polytechnics. Then come the colleges. These are the three minimum branches. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: There must be a Board.) There is another aspect in regard to this administration, and that is very important. In olden days when small sums were to be given, in the shape of grants to schools for buildings, for hostels and for other purposes, the matter was dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction. With the very large increase in the number of institutions, it is humanly not possible for any single individual to dispose of these applications with any degree of quickness or clarification. That is why many institutions say that their papers had been lying in the office without being attended to for a period of seven months to one year or more. It seems to me that the question of administrative demarcation and financial responsibility must be re-examined by the Education Department in such a way that these things can be expedited. I am not making any remarks about individuals, but I have been feeling for some time

that this cannot stand the strain of the increase in the number of institutions. The Government spend one-fifth of their revenues on education. For this they require a different type of establishment to look after the things. One of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission was to have a Secondary Education Board to look after the content of secondary education in regard to syllabi, text-books, course of studies, and the changes that might be necessary from time to time. I think it is very necessary that such a Board should be there. We have suggested that the Director of Public Instruction may be on the Board. The Minister may be the Chairman and the Director may be the Vice-Chairman. If the Minister is not able to preside over a meeting of the Board, the Director can do. Surely, this is very necessary.

Sir, the time is long past when we can go on with this type of District Educational Officers supervising these schools, when you get the Higher Secondary Schools functioning. This is more or less on the model of an Intermediate college. A different machinery should be set up. Therefore it is that we have suggested that there must be a corps of experts—three or four—who will go out once in three or four years, and the District Educational Officers might go with them, so far as the administrative aspect is concerned. Leave off all accounts. I would say that all these financial aspects may be dealt with by the members of the Revenue Department. They may come and see whether the money is well spent or not. But I dare not make this suggestion, because the teachers must approve of this. So far as inspection work is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that the present method will not yield any results, and it is only top-heavy administration that has been . . .

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : This suggestion was made some years back and the Government have not passed orders thereon.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : That was a different Government. I am hoping for a better solution from this Government. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Very optimistic.)

Sir, I have distributed my roses and pinpricks sufficiently. I shall now turn to my friend the Hon. the Minister for Medicine and Health. I very often find it very difficult to speak on this subject for many reasons. A historic story is told of Birbal, the famous Court jester of Akbar the Great. When Akbar was sitting in all his majesty in one of his courts, he called Birbal and asked, 'Now, Birbal, tell me which is the profession that is practised by the largest number of people'. Birbal said, 'The medical profession.' Akbar said, 'You are a fool. I want more doctors and cannot get them. But you say that the medical profession is practised by the largest number of men'. Well, for the time being, there was general laughter in that assembly. Birbal went

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home and thought over the matter. The next morning he got up and came out with a big bandage over his eye. As soon as he came out, the first person, who met Birbal (Birbal was a very famous man and everybody knew him) asked him, 'What is the matter?' Birbal said, 'I am suffering from headache'. He said, 'Apply these leaves; you will be all right'. Like this everyone else who met Birbal gave him his advice and prescription for his headache. Birbal carefully noted down their names and prescriptions. Then he went to the Vizier who also gave his prescription. At last, Akbar the Great came along. "Birbal, what is the matter?", he asked. Birbal replied, "Sir, I have headache." "Oh, that is nothing; apply this paste—I do not know what it is—and you will be all right." Birbal at once noted down his name and prescription. And Akbar asked, "What is it you are taking down?". "Names of those who are practising the medical profession", replied Birbal. The whole lot of us including you and me are in that position. (Laughter.) Everyone practises the medical profession. That is why I find it extremely difficult to offer any sort of opinion on this question. Now, since Birbal, we have progressed much farther and we have Ministers who have integrated medicine also. (Laughter.) Not only have they integrated medicine, but Ministers have come to do research work, and one of the Ministers has stated that the carrier of the malarial parasite is the flea and that if we exterminate the fleas, there will be no malaria. (Laughter.) Sir, Ronald Ross will turn in his grave. (Laughter.) But then democracy would justify itself; when a person who has been elected by a large population pronounces the view that the flea is the carrier of malarial parasites and not the mosquito, democracy requires that this statement should be accepted. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty: Band of Birbals.) My friend may also join that band of Birbals. Leaving a jovial attitude apart, I have been very much distressed about the fact that there is a great dearth of medical personnel. The Government advertise vacancies. They do not get applications. One hundred and twenty vacancies there are now. Never in the annals of medical history was such a situation prevailing. May I ask why such a situation is prevailing now? Let me myself answer it. If you want a person who has had good training in medicine and who has spent seven or eight years in the Medical College and hospitals—when I say eight years, I do not take into account failures and I know, a gentleman who started in 1895 passed only in 1916 (laughter) and I would not mention his name for obvious reasons—to settle down in a village without sufficient attraction, is it possible? He has spent a number of years as student, as student internee and as house-surgeon. What do you think of his position, Sir, in the year of Grace 1958? I have always maintained that there is only one remedy for it. It is not economy on the part of the Government to recruit doctors on a low scale of pay. They should plump for good medical men by offering them reasonable pay, at least according to the I.A.S. scale of pay. You may deprive them of their

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private practice. Then fewer men may be needed and they will turn out a greater amount of work. Then alone, the modern and more energetic methods of investigation, diagnosis and research will be kept up. My friend, the hon. Deputy Chairman asked; 'Do not the Government spend on their education?'. Government spend money on various other things also. The point is that this gentleman is expected to go to a rural dispensary where there is no dispensary at all (laughter), where there are no drugs—and if there are drugs, they are not drugs to which he is accustomed—and where there is no house for him to live in. The Bhore Committee recommended that the Government must, in typical villages, organise a centre where a doctor, an engineer—whatever his grade, he may be a polytechnic man—a co-operator, a sanitary man and others must be housed.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Except the politician. (Laughter.)

* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Well, he will thrive wherever he goes. (Laughter). You cannot ignore him anywhere. If four people are there, the fifth will definitely be a politician.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: A lawyer?

* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I hope the lawyer will not be kept out of bounds.

Sir, I have also referred to medical educational institutions which are being maintained in this State. I must confess that so far as our State is concerned, we have to make a great deal of leeway in some respects. I was recently in Jaipur and saw the Medical College and Hospital there. I was in Indore and in Nagpur. I would not believe it when the former Director of Medical Services of this State said that in other States great improvements had been made to medical colleges and hospitals, as I thought that he was trying to decry our standards on the eve of retirement. I now confess that it is uncharitable to hold that view. Even if we have a few hospitals, let them be well-equipped and well-staffed. Let the doctors go about. Let them have a conveyance. Sir, there is not an employee of the Government who has not got a jeep or two. What it is used for is more than I can say. I know the Hon. the Minister for Health has done something to give some more allowance to the rural medical personnel. No half-way house will ever bring about the desired result. I would here refer to one most unfortunate fact. A report was submitted by the University with regard to the staff dealing with, what are called, pre-professional subjects and clinical laboratories. The Government pass orders that if the staff cannot work on the existing scale of pay, they can have private practice. The whole standard of education has deteriorated. They have no interest in their work. I am sorry to say that their eye is always

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on the clock. Sir, I have also seen the clock and with your permission, I will continue a little more and finish. (Laughter). It is no good tinkering with this problem. There was a report to which I may draw the attention of the Government and which has been safely buried in the archives of the Secretariat. When Mr. Kaiwar was Secretary in the Health Department, the Government appointed a Committee with myself, Dr. Satagopan and you, Sir, as Members—persons who are no longer wanted for advice—and this Committee presented its Report to the Government. I would beg of the Government to see whether that Report is of any value now.

Before I go to the next item, I would like to refer to one Institute which I visited three days ago, the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor. It is a unique institution, and had a nutritional laboratory. Its founder was one Col. McCarison. Unfortunately, this Government lost a splendid opportunity to have the laboratory located in Madras. They fought with the Central Government over a small piece of land. Well, that laboratory is going to be located in Hyderabad. Buildings are coming up. I wish them all good luck.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : That is not the only reason. It was not reluctance on the part of the Madras Government to give the land, that was the reason for the non-location of the Institute here.

* Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I do not know what the other reasons are. But I understood from the Minister who was then in charge of the subject at the Centre that the reason was the one that I mentioned. May I say—I do not want to use a strong word—that it was the disinclination on the part of the Madras Government to comply with certain of the suggestions made by the Central Government that resulted in the laboratory going out of Madras? Anyway, I would like to point out that the Pasteur Institute is doing very good work, excellent work. We are simply surprised at the amount of work it does and the interest it takes in its work. The Central Government do not give any aid. The State Government do not care for it. Still it goes on in the old orthodox way depending on certain benefactions that have been given to it. I would request the Hon. Minister to visit that Institute and to see how far it will be possible for us to take a more positive interest in its work. I was always thinking that the chief handicap of the Minister for Health was want of funds. But I was surprised when I saw in the 1957-58 Budget that while the Budget estimate was Rs. 402 lakhs under 'Medicine', the revised estimate came to Rs. 378 lakhs only. I do not understand the reason. Under 'Public Health', while the Budget estimate was Rs. 72·18 lakhs, the revised estimate shows Rs. 64·17 lakhs. I thought that at least in the spending Departments, the revised estimate would be a little more generous. I do not know the reason and I would like to be enlightened.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Buildings have not come up.

4 p.m. * DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I now come to Transport. I see that the State Transport Service has finished ten years of its existence. It is one of the big Government commercial undertakings of which there are four at present so far. (Sri A. M. Allapichai : It may increase.) If the hon. Member behind the Treasury Bench wants more to be nationalised, they will increase in spite of what we have to say. I will leave that point to the hon. the Deputy Chairman. Up to 31st March 1957—many hon. Members would not have read through these bulky volumes except the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham; I myself have not been able to read through them, I always find it difficult—the total number of buses was 445, and 121 old buses were found uneconomical and were condemned and withdrawn from service during the year under review. One hundred and twenty-one is more than 25 per cent. One hundred and forty-six buses—Leyland and Mercedes—Benz—were introduced during the year. This is the tenth year so that in one year you have condemned up to 25 per cent of the buses. I have not got the figures with regard to condemnation during previous years. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : Condemnations were postponed and carried over). I have only been looked into these figures that have been supplied. No private employer could afford to condemn—postponed or otherwise—such a large number of buses in one year. Another amusing thing is—anybody could notice it—that if you come across a damaged bus, you may be sure that it is a State owned bus. (Laughter.) As far as rashness of drivers is concerned, the less said about it the better. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the increasing number of accidents that are taking place, not only in the City of Madras, but throughout the State. Why are these accidents taking place? Even if one life is lost, look at the family and its suffering. Why are glaring lights allowed in the City and elsewhere? I remember, Sir, some five or six years ago, none of us could afford to go in a car with glaring lights on and if we did so, we would be prosecuted. But today, lorries, buses and motor cars, all have glaring lights on. What is worse is—as one who had to go some distance away from Madras in the mufassal, I say—they go with one light only burning and that on the wrong side so that one mistakes that the vehicle is from that side! There is no check whatsoever. Especially, lorries have become the greatest menace. Overloading is the order of the day ; no control is exercised with regard to the speed at which they can ply. There seems to be no check worth mentioning of the physical fitness required of drivers. Is there no test for night-blindness, for colour-blindness? Are we not aware that these are more important for lorry drivers? The lorries are plying almost the whole night. Even three years ago, I raised this question and the then Minister in charge of Transport—with the rapid change of Ministers, one confuses one with another, I

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think it was my esteemed friend Mr. Parameswaran—promised that this would be looked into and the defects rectified as far as possible. If anybody has to take a trip in a car, he should do so with his life insured heavily. I cannot understand why it should not be checked. Stringent measures ought to be taken against such things and the speed ought to be regulated. It should be a rule that lorries should never overtake any car or bus nor overtake another lorry. There is no reason why it should not be enforced. Only about a fortnight ago a terrible tragedy occurred near Avadi when a lorry carrying a long trailer filled with all sorts of thing was running. And when this was pointed out by a correspondent, they had the temerity to justify that, because the law does not protect the individual!

Sir, I have already spoken about agriculture and the dangers of fragmentation of holdings. Unless that point is taken note of, I can assure the Hon. the Agriculture Minister that in spite of his best efforts, he would not be able to increase production.

One good thing I am very glad to note in the Budget is the amount of concern that is shown to Animal Husbandry, a very much neglected subject. Animal husbandry is the real foundation for all progress in agriculture. People talk of machine-age and all sorts of things. But I think, as we are circumstanced, for a good number of years, it is the animals that we will have to depend upon. And what sort of animals? Bulls and cows. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture knows already my very, very unfortunate prejudices against buffaloes. Unfortunately, the number of buffaloes is increasing everywhere to the detriment of the State. If the cow gives birth to a calf and if it is a calf that would yield milk later, it is a treasure; if it is a calf which will grow into a nice bull, it is another treasure. But what is this buffalo for? It needs more fodder. The real reason for the increased number of buffaloes in the City and elsewhere is the large number of coffee hotels. I hope, Sir, no buffalo will be allowed to enter these Agricultural Model Farms either by the front door or by the back door. These farms should be purely for the preservation of cows and bulls. We are more or less devoted admirers and worshippers of cows, but we end with worship and do not proceed further. I would, therefore, suggest that these big farms should be utilized for the cattle to be reared. In America, in Urugway, we visited a ranch of 50,000 square miles where there were 10,000 horses and 10,000 bulls and cows, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry, beside a large agricultural area. Here, of course, it cannot be said that the State could own such a farm. Nor do I want anybody with capital to have a 50,000 square mile farm, for he would be deprived of it in two or three years. Government should endeavour to have such farms . . . (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: There, there are no buffaloes?) No; not one buffalo; I have never seen one. It is only in Africa and parts of Asia that that sort of

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thing exists. We are no doubt fond of wild life and it is stated that alligators will be imported into South India and preserved. I hope that other alligators woud not walk into South India. (Laughter.)

Now, Sir, people have been waxing eloquent on the need for heavy industries. The hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramaswami, is always fond of them: I do not know what sort of heaviness he wants. I feel that he could leave these heavy industries to other parts which are anxious to have them. The core of the Plan does not touch South India. In one way I am happy, for it means slums, it means congestion, it means most insanitary conditions, it means indiscipline, it means conflict of a certain nature between one group and another group, the so-called capitalists and others and so on and so forth. I am, therefore, delighted to find that provision of a generous sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the Budget for medium size industries. While I am glad about it, there are cottage industries, handloom industry, etc. What I mean to say is this. Let us be content with the smaller industries which will retain our villagers in the rural areas and make them happy and comfortable.

Sir, I hope I will not be wrong in quoting the Hon. the Minister for Industries who, I remember in a speech he made in some connexion, invited big industrialists of the North to start heavy industries or other industries here. While I am all for encouraging our friends in the North, I feel it is better to leave them in their own climate; for if they come, they would come in large numbers to South India and horrible conditions that are prevalent in Kanpur would be created here too. Therefore, I felt that the Hon. the Minister for Industries would have to face a heavy rush of these persons to start industries . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It has not borne fruit.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I am not trying to prevent it from fruiting. I wish it were not the 'Dead-sea fruit' and so, I am cautioning the Hon. Minister.

4-10 p.m. I will not take much of your time, Sir. I have not had enough time to go through the valuable Report of the Public Service Commission. I am glad that the Report for the year 1956–1957 has now been placed on the table of the House. Going through this Report even curiously, I must confess that there are many invasions on the Commission. Some years ago, when the Chief Minister was Sri C. Rajagopalachari, I stated that there were three bulwarks in our Constitution which should never be lost sight of. The first one is the judiciary. I have expressed my opinion about the judiciary that in recent times there has been a slight shaking in the attitude of certain prominent people towards the dignity and impartiality with which the judiciary should always be maintained. The next one is the Auditor-General. When I say Auditor-General, it includes the Accountant-General also.

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Against even the most unfavourable remarks in the University Budget, I have refused to allow the office to make any comment but to place facts and explain. It may mean that we will not respect the Accountant-General or the Auditor-General; and it is our safety valve. The third is the Public Service Commission. I hope that the Government will look into these remarks carefully and avoid a repetition of such remarks in future.

One last word and I utter it with some hesitation because I am afraid that it will be misunderstood. But, as my criticism will not affect the ensuing elections, I have a little courage. Hon. Members are aware that a number of elections to this House are taking place, namely, the elections that are to take place from the local boards, the elections that are taking place from the Assembly and lastly the elections that are taking place from the teachers' constituency and the Graduates' constituency. As a representative of the Graduates' constituency, I feel bewildered. We have little or no information. The list of voters is not yet available in its final form although the 12th of April has been announced as the polling day. What is more, a significant change—and I think it is a very welcome change—has been made. That is the change from postal ballot to polling at the station. I say it is a welcome change. What is more, the places where these Graduates are to poll are not yet known to anybody. They will not give it out for some time. How those large number of Graduates spread over the length and breadth of the Madras State will go and exercise their franchise, whether rightly or wrongly, is more than I can say. How is the person who is himself to stand as a candidate to get into touch with the large number of voters if he wants to get into touch with them? How is he to tell them what it is they are expected to do? Sir, there is a very big officer, a very great gentleman, in charge of these elections, one who has gone to Sudan and may be requisitioned by Thanganyaka or Zanzibar. But, unfortunately, I must say that althought it was known several years ago that these elections—mind you, they are not by-elections but they are regular elections and they knew perfectly well—must be held, what prevented them from having them ready? I will not say more, but I should express the view that it is most unfortunate that so little attention should be given to the necessity to prepare proper electoral rolls. The dead are still alive and their names have not been deleted. Sometimes it happens that they are still alive at least in the electoral rolls if not actually. The families or at least the children will be glad about it. Many other vagaries and flaws are there. I would like to take this opportunity to say that in future, at any rate, for those who seek election like my hon. Friend, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, they may be very careful. Otherwise, wrath will come down upon them in no uncertain terms.

I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the exceedingly kind way in which you have treated me. I would only end on a personal note. We are all going through very anxious times. There is no

doubt that everyone of us must bear our responsibility and must not simply think of criticising. But whatever we feel right we must express. I am myself very much perturbed at the tide of events and I sometimes ask myself, 'What is the First Five-Year Plan and what is the Second Five-Year Plan?' They are all physical Plans. But the one thing that will give us credit and that has stood us in previous centuries in good stead is the moral backbone of the nation. What does it matter if we gain the whole world and lose our own soul? There are catastrophes, undreamt of crimes, corruption and all sorts of irregularities. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with a spirit which is far from, what we would call, the spirit of the Plan period of our existence. Let us hope that God will give us wisdom.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Government on one of their best Budgets.

A happy feature is that many irrigation schemes and projects have been completed. Now, the Vaigai Project is under completion. Two other projects will be completed by 1960. The Kundah Project which is to supply so much power will be shortly completed. The efforts of our Engineers have won the commendation, congratulations and admiration of the Canadian Engineers. This is a tribute to the Madras Engineers who always have done things economically and in record time and successfully.

It is pleasing to note that in the agricultural sector 360 seed farms of 25 acres each have been started one in each of the National Extension Blocks. The season has been good and the food position has been good.

The cattle wealth is on the increase and starting of key village centres for utilizing pedigree bulls is also contemplated.

As regards forests, planting of casuarina in the coastal districts, and wattle, blue-gum and matchwood in the Nilgiris is contemplated in the coming year.

I congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Minister for Electricity on the record time in which over 910 villages have been given power as against the target of 1,000 villages.

Six thousand two hundred villages are supplied with 60,000 pumpsets and two lakhs of acres have come under irrigation. Madras State is the most progressive of all the States of India in the field of electrification of rural areas.

Major industries in the South are in operation. Mining operations have started in Neiveli. A caustic soda plant in Tirunelveli, a Rubber Tyre factory in Ambattur, expansion of the T.I. Cycles to a capacity of 3 lakhs cycles per annum, a new cement factory in

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Ramanathapuram and three sugar mills are contemplated for completion in the coming year. More licences for the manufacture of electric motors, transformers, etc., have been given. We hope that Salem may soon become another Jamshedpur and that the bauxite deposits may bring us soon an aluminium plant.

The small-scale industries have been on the increase and 52 out of 90 factories in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, have been let out.

The Government have been giving more and more assistance to welfare organizations in the setting up and running of these small-scale industries. I hope that they would be more liberal in this regard and make the conditions less exacting.

The housing position has greatly eased and the Government have to be congratulated on earmarking amounts for construction of small size houses through the City Improvement Trust, and also on the grant of Rs. 42 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for slum clearance and provision of housing to rehabilitate 4,000 families. But I want to know when the many thousands of people who are sleeping on the pavements around the Harbour and around the Rayapuram area are to be housed. That is a very sad problem of our State and a problem that breeds many other difficulties and troubles for these homeless people. The Madras City is a City "Beautiful", and the Corporation of Madras is jealous in maintaining its open places and public parks. The Lady Mayor, Sir, has taken up a great deal of welfare work during her term of office. She is making the scheme of supply of midday meals available to all children in the Corporation Schools. This needs the support and sympathy of the Government and the public. The Corporation has proposed to provide many amenities in the City, and I saw in the papers last night that Community centres were to be set up in each Division—this will bring many advantages, to the slum families.

4-20 p.m.

The hon. Member who spoke before me has referred to the heavy traffic in this great City. I would like to say, Sir, that the traffic in Madras in the larger areas, especially residential areas, has really brought about a state of fear and fright. The hon. Member has earlier asked whether there is any safety for women and children on our public roads. There should be many routes on which lorries carrying heavy goods should be routed. At present, good lorries—big lorries—ply at a very great speed with the result that there is no safety at all on our roads. Many accidents are caused by overspeeding. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this state of affairs. Something must be done to control the lorry traffic. In regard to this, the State Transport people are no less defaulters. I have already addressed the Director of State Transport in regard to this matter and he is taking action on it. It is practically difficult for children in school areas to move about on the roads. In Mount Road, George Town

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and other busy areas, Sir, during peak hours, lorry traffic should be stopped. Could not the Police Department and the Government consider whether the heavy lorry traffic should be stopped during the peak hours? I refer to the timings of 9—10–30 in the morning and 4–30—6–30 in the evening. The Government transport and other passenger service must naturally ply, but something about the lorry traffic should be considered and considered very seriously.

I may mention about the heavy traffic in residential areas. Even in my area—the Nungambakkam High Road—lorries ply at any hour in the night without any regard for speed limit. I think the strength of the Traffic Police should be increased and there must be stricter enforcement of the law in regard to overspeeding especially in the residential and other areas.

I am glad the Government have proposed to introduce women Police in Madras. For twelve years in this Legislature I have been pressing for this measure. I must congratulate the Government on this important measure which is long overdue. I hope very soon the women Police will be brought in especially in connexion with the work for women and children.

But as in other avenues of employment, are Women Police to be in the grade of Inspector of Police or Policemen? I hope the posts will be upgraded as all other posts. But, Sir, I must say in passing that there are Women Police already in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and West Bengal. Madras State has been very slow. Better late than never!

One hon. Member was agitated about the uniform the women Police would wear. The Hon. the Home Minister replied that it would be similar to that of the girl guides and others.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will it be like the Sheriff's dress?

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI: The only thing is that they must look prettier.

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The male Members anxiety is that they will not be adequately protected by the women Police. (Laughter.)

* Srimathi MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: I would suggest that they wear khaki sarees and blouses and a cap.

I would like to suggest that the Government should be more generous in their grant to the Police Welfare Fund. The Police Force is doing excellent work in our State. Policemen's family welfare work is progressing very well in our State covering vocational centres, maternity centres and medical centres.

The Government have sanctioned since last year a per capita grant of one rupee for the walfare fund. I request the Government to increase this grant.

I would also like to suggest that the Police run schools for the training of boys of policemen for Police work in future. As in the case of the Armed Forces, Police Boys Battalions should also be run where both education and training could be given to boys of policemen. In this way, we will get a very fine quality of Police for our work.

I must also congratulate the Hon. the Home Minister on the establishment at long last of Juvenile Courts in Tanjore, Vellore, Coimbatore and Chingleput. But I very, very much regret, Sir, that the amended Children's Bill is not coming up before the Legislature during this session. I am unable to understand, Sir, when so many other Bills, big industial Bills and Money Bills come in and the Government have proposed to introduce them in the Legislature, why this very important measure so long overdue has not seen the light of day. The Hon. the Home Minister the other day stated that it would be coming up soon. I hope the Hon. Minister will bring in this ameliorative measure soon.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is coming soon.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : The Government must be congratulated on their venture to open an After-Care Home for Women from Correctional Institutions, Jails and Rescue Homes in Vellore, and for men from Jails and Borstals in Madras. I am also glad that there are shelters for girls in Kancheepuram for women in Kumbakonam, for boys from Correctional Institutions in Chingleput and from non-correctional institutions in Nagercoil.

I am glad—and I congratulate the Government on it—that the Department of Certified Schools is made permanent. I also congratulate the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and her staff on the very fine work that they are doing in the department.

The Industrial Home and the Stri Sadana have earned about Rs. 12,000 in their industrial output as against Rs. 4,000 during the last year. This is a matter for gratification. It is also gratifying to see that the women and girls who have been trained in these institutions are serving as teachers, grama sevikas, nurses, etc. The appointment of Dr. G. D. Boaz as Adviser in Psychology to the Department of Certified Schools is also to be commended, and I cherish the hope that the reorientation of the staff in the methods of this work which is long overdue will also be considered.

Now, Sir, I come to immoral traffic. Immoral traffic is on the increase—enormously on the increase—and more so among younger girls. I take it that the law is not vigilant enough in taking prompt measures to check the increase in this traffic. In Madras City immoral traffic has increased considerably. The menace of this traffic is more in Kodambakkam and Thyagarayanagar areas. Since October 1957, there have been no raids of houses of ill-fame. The vice and its alarming expansion is really a matter for concern.

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The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act has been passed at the Centre. It seems that till it comes into force, the Madras Act has been made moribund. I would request the Hon. the Home Minister to see that stricter steps are taken to put an end to this menace. I would also say that the kidnapping of young girls is on the increase. In the juvenile court, during the year there has been reduction in general cases, i.e., cases under the Prohibition Act, cotton betting, etc. But cases of petty thefts are definitely on the increase amongst the boy population.

Sir, the Government Certified Schools are overcrowded. I know that the Government are contemplating the opening of a new Certified School near Tuticorin, that the building has already been purchased and that everything is ready. I think that the opening
4–30 of this school is held up for want of some sanction from the Centre.
6 p.m. I would urge on the Government that, instead of starting more institutions, they should give the work of looking after the children to the many voluntary agencies that are well run and are already recognized by Government. The Government should also recognize the schools run by other voluntary agencies so that they may take those children and give them good training. The Government could give a per capita grant to these institutions. There are five or six such institutions in the City and there are also others in the State.

I now come to the Abhaya Nilayam run by the Vigilance Association. We are taking in many women in distress. But for this home, many women would be facing very great distress and difficult existence in this big City of temptation and exploitation. The Government are giving a paltry grant of Rs. 2,500 a year, and in a year we are taking care of at least one hundred women. I would appeal to the Government to give us at least Rs. 5,000, as *ad hoc* grant and give us another Rs. 20 per capita grant for the women we take in.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of the appointment of Honorary Magistrates. The Government draw Honorary Magistrates from social workers, from the business community; and from the public-spirited people of the State to do this honorary work. They have the time and the experience for the work. Social workers and Government officials and others in the field of social welfare would give the names of persons who would be eligible for this work. After due enquiries made by Government, these Magistrates were appointed. But now, Sir, they are adopting a different method. This is really most unnecessary. A form is prescribed in G.O. No. 267, Home, dated the 20th September 1956. If one wants to become an Honorary Magistrate, one has to write on As. 4 stamp paper that one would like to be an Honorary Magistrate. Now one has to fill in a form. The name and address of the applicant, his age, educational qualifications, official appointment, etc., have to be recorded. I cannot understand the requirement about the

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annual income from the following three sources, namely, income-tax, house rent, and land revenue. Is this Income-tax Department work or honorary social work? This is public service. For the promotion of education, culture, and general welfare of the public, the social workers work. Social workers do recognize social service. But now social workers have to filll in a form giving their names and addresses, if they want to be Honorary Magistrates. The Government may take this form from the new persons. I have been sitting for twenty-three years as a Magistrate, and I have been . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I can at once tell the hon. Member that even without these applications, the Government will consider suggestions from social service institutions and others.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Thank you, Sir. But I would like to tell you, Sir, that even though the time for my re-appointment is up, I have been asked to filll in this form for appointment. People, who have been already serving as Magistrates, should not be asked to fill in this form. I cannot understand this new procedure. I think it is very insulting and very wrong. A number of women Magistrates have refused to filll in this form. Rather they would not be Magistrates than fill in this form and sign. The Government will only be losing the very service of these workers.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may again tell the hon. Member that not filling up this form and not submitting it to the Chief Presidency Magistrate will not stand in the way of these persons being considered for reappointment. This is only with a view to enabling Government to know the persons desiring to be appointed. Even those who do not specifically express their willingness will also be considered.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Sir, I would like to request Government to see that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is asked not to write to the sitting Magistrates asking for their past and present history.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is open to the hon. Member not to apply again.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : But, Sir, we would like to serve. I think we are very valuable people. With our experience and with our knowledge, we serve in many fields. A letter requiring willingness to serve again is sufficient in the case of the existing Magistrates. I know the background of this query. I am not concerned with the men Magistrates. I am concerned with the women Magistrates. I would like some modification to be made in the query relating to property and the share of the property. I am myself sharing a property with my son. Is all this

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private history necessary for the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate? I would very much like to draw the attention of the Government to this.

Sir, talking about grants, I would like to refer to the School of Social Work, which is giving full-time post-graduate training for two years in 'Social Service Administration'. The Madras School of Social Work was founded in the year 1952. Sixty-eight students have passed through this institution (50 men and 18 women). Fifty-seven of them have found employment. The break up figures are :—

Labour Welfare and Personnel Management ...	33
Rural Welfare	8
Correctional Administration	3
Medical Social Work	2
Women's Welfare	4
Child Welfare	3
Teaching (Social Work)	2
Other Employment	2
	57

The present strength of the institution is 66. Applications from other colleges are also coming up. The programme of work is recognized by our own Government and also by the Central Government. There is paucity of funds. Our expenditure is Rs. 44,000 a year. This institution is run very economically. The income by way of student fees is Rs. 10,000. The Central Government grant is Rs. 6,000. The State Government's full net cost grant comes to Rs. 2,080. The balance is raised through money-raising efforts. The recent Handloom Fashion Parade brought in a sum of Rs. 10,000. This institution is the only one of its kind in this State giving such useful training. It is high time that the State Government were more generous. They are much more generous to other schools and training institutions. I would request them to consider our request favourably and give us substantial grants. The Ministers are aware of the institution. They have come and given their blessings. They give their support in many ways and the Government also know that finance is very necessary for this institution. This institution has conducted a survey of beggars in the State on behalf of the Government of India. At the request of the Minister of Education, Government of India, the school is making a survey of juvenile delinquency in the City of Madras.

Coming to Scouting and Guiding, I would like to plead that better consideration be shown to this movement. I am sorry to say that no hon. Member has so far spoken a word in support of this movement, though many are connected with the same. There are 50,000 boy scouts and 10,000 girl guides in the State. The Government are giving for this movement a grant of Rs. 20,000. That is

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40 nP per boy or girl admitted into the movement. The Government are spending large amounts on Youth Organizations. Scouting and guiding is one of the finest movements which inculcate in young children a sense of discipline, duty and comradeship. These boys and girls have, in no small measure, given the best of credit to themselves in the works they undertook at the request of the Government, of the public and others. Very high praise is given to the members of the National Cadet Corps. The N.C.C. Division gets Rs. 73 per cadet per annum and the A.C.C. is given Rs. 5 per annum.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

Is this anything like a grant? Many other States give much more generous and handsome grants for this very fine youth movement. The Government have provided a large sum of money for youth welfare and I would like to suggest the formation of a Youth Welfare Board for our State on the model of that in Bombay. The object of the scheme sponsored in Bombay is to organize a varied programme of creative and recreational activities for the youth. The Government here appointed a camp committee for selecting sites. Under the auspices of that committee, we travelled throughout the State and made recommendations. That file is still lying in the Secretariat somewhere. The Board in Bombay which has been sponsored by the Government of India has been formed with the idea of developing the present generation of youths into disciplined and responsible citizens of democracy. The functions of the Board are to organize, build or take on lease suitable buildings for opening colleges, students' hostels and youth hostels and to supervise the State Youth Centre in the Capital and the Youth Centres in important educational centres, etc. The Board will also arrange an Annual State Youth festival for all the groups of youth and appoint a State Youth Welfare Director to supervise the students' and non-students' programme, hold annual conference of youth welfare workers, supervise and finance Youth Leadership Training Camps and camping sites. I hope the Madras Government will take steps to organize such a Board.

4·40 p.m.

Turning to tourist traffic, there are quite a few schemes taken up by the Government. I understand that the Government are going to build Guest Houses in more important districts such as Tiruchirappalli, Kancheepuram, Madurai and other places. I hope that these buildings will come up soon. But what I would like to point out is that the existing dak bungalows are only an apology. Madras is the worst, I would say without fear of contradiction, in the matter of providing dak bungalows. There is neither proper furniture nor linen. There is nobody to attend on the visitors. Distinguished people like our Ministers may be treated all right. But the ordinary travellers find it . . .

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : It is as bad in our case also.

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* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: If you go there, you will find it all a disgraceful state of affairs.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Full of bugs.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: You cannot get coffee or tea anywhere nearby. Last year, about 25,000 foreign tourists came to Madras by sea, by land and by air. A large percentage of them were from Ceylon. Nearly 6,000 Europeans came from overseas. This number, of course, excludes home tourists in India. Since these great houses are a good source of income, I would like them to be improved both from the point of view of sanitation and amenities. I would like to refer here to the Mahabalipuram Guest House. It is a beautiful Guest House but is intended for V.I.Ps. and foreign tourists only. If an Indian national wants accommodation there, he has to go to the Collector. This causes delay. By the time one gets accommodation, one is unable to use it. I know the Government want to maintain it in good condition. Instead of having only a steward there, it would be far more desirable to appoint a Manager who will use his discretion and make bookings without going through the Collector. Provision also must be made for supplying meals, coffee and tea to the visitors. Very many tourists stay for a few hours without these ordinary amenities. Also the charge is very high—as much as fifteen rupees. You must have a separate set of rooms for the ordinary casual visitor to partake of refreshments. The Government should appreciate this point and do whatever is necessary.

Our Transport Department might organize small excursions to five or six places of interest round about Madras. This will greatly help people who cannot afford taxis to see places of historical and cultural interest.

The Government of Madras have not printed pamphlets of their own on tourism. While the Government of India have excellent literature on Madras State and the City, our State Government have no literature of their own. Here is a beautiful booklet issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I am sure our Government have got the resources and funds to print and issue pamphlets like these and I hope they will do so.

I would like to say one word on the beggar nuisance at Mahabalipuram and at all places of historical, cultural and religious interest. It has not abated at all but is on the increase. Some legislative measure should be undertaken to see that no beggar is present at these spots.

Turning to hospitals, I am very glad to know that improvements to various headquarters hospitals in Chingleput, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Vellore, Ootacamund and Tanjore, are contemplated. I am also glad that 105 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are to be opened. But I do feel that greater attention should be paid to

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maintenance, i.e., cleanliness, dieting, linen and nursing. Overcrowding is a feature that should receive the attention of the Government. We have hospitals particularly to attend to the poor patients. But they do not get adequate attention, and the Government should do much more to see that they are really helped.

Regarding the T.B. Sanatorium in Tambaram, it is also overcrowded. The T.B. scourge in this State is one of the worst problems facing us. In spite of nutrition and other health programmes, we have a long list of patients to be admitted to the sanatorium. The Government must do something to have more hospitals in the City and elsewhere to treat T.B. patients.

Sir, I know my time is up. I have a few more points to make and I shall refer to them before I finish. The All-India Women's Food Council has been doing outstanding work ever since it was constituted in 1951 in popularising non-cereal food, and now wheat products and in supplying cheap, wholesome and tasty food to the common man. Our Government and the Government of India have given a small grant of Rs. 3,800. We are running cafetaria and canteens in the Presidency College, in the Harbour and in the Industrial Estate at Guindy. More and more cafetarias are coming up in Government institutions. The Government should certainly subsidise the Food Council in its activities. We are now giving training to the cooks in all the hospitals at an Annapurna in the City in the preparation of palatable dishes and we are asked to assist in the supervision of diet supply in hospitals. So, there is a strong case for Government subsidy. We are not a money-making concern. I have requested the Government to exempt our sales from tax. Other States have done it. Madras State has taken a long time as usual and still nothing has happened. I would like to refer to the question of allotment of lands by the Government to welfare organizations. There is a lot of delay in this. By the time the allotment is made, it is three or four years. And whatever money we are promised by the Government of India, we do not get on this account. There is a lot of red-tapism. There should be a special officer for allotment of lands to welfare organizations.

Sir, I am very happy to congratulate the Hon. Lady Minister on the very fine way in which she has been carrying on the Local Administration. A woman's hand is very much needed for such works and many things have been achieved during the short time that she has been the Minister for that branch, especially in connection with the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration presented to the previous Legislature, the constitution of Local Authorities, etc. All these are coming into fruition soon and her efforts in connection with the formation of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions will also bear fruit soon. Of course, that does not mean that all other Hon. Ministers (Laughter) are not included in my praise. I congratulate them also on their excellent work during the year. 4.50 p.m.

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [6th March 1958

One more request, Sir. We are sitting in a pigeon-hole as it were; this is a very crowded hall. Something should be done to improve our accommodation. From 1946 onwards we have been sitting here; then we were small in number. We are in this hall as if in a Tea Party, some here and some there, the galleries are also much overcrowded. Thus, both Members and visitors are put to inconvenience.

Sri T. PURUSHOTHAM : Action is being taken to put up a new building.

* Srimathi MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : I am happy to hear that. With these few words, may I thank you for giving me this opportunity, Sir?

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும்படியாக அரசாங்கத்தார் நன்றாக வகுத்துக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காகக் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

(Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam in the Chair.)

தவிர, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழை அரசாங்க மொழியாகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்ற முயற்சியில் ஈடுபட்டு, அதைச் சில இலாக்காக்களில் ஆரம்பித்து, இன்னும் சமீபத்திலேயே எல்லா இலாக்காக்களிலும் தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அது மாத்திரமல்ல. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் அநேக விஷயங்களுக்காகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலே, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, முயற்சிகள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஒரு பக்கம் முயற்சியும், பணம் எல்லாம் நன்றாக ஒதுக்கி வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பமும் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு பக்கம் அது எப்படி நடக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது, அது எவ்வளவு நன்றாக நடக்க வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு நன்றாக நடக்கவில்லை என்பதையும் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அது தவிர, மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்குப் பிராதான்யம் கொடுத்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த பணமும் ஒதுக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து வருகின்றன. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களும் அதற்காக அதிகமாகத்தான் பணம் செலவழிக்கின்றன.

நமது ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோமானால், இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையிலே உணவு உற்பத்திபற்றி, நிலைமை சாதாரணமாக நன்றாக இருப்பதாகத்தான் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சில ஜில்லாக்களிலே இந்த வருஷத்திலே கொஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சூசகமாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் முன்னால் எத்தனை ஜில்லாக்கள் இருந்தன, இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு ஜில்லாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன, அப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் இருந்தது, இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சரியான முறையிலே சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தோமானால், இப்பொழுது ஏறக்குறைய பாதி ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் இருப்பது தெரியும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நாலில் மூன்று பங்கு இடத்தில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பூராவும் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. சேலம் எப்படி என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டாம். கோயம்புத்தூர் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளுவோம். ஏன் அதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று கேட்டால், இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையிலே தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே முதலிலே ஏதோ ஜலம் வந்ததாகவும்,

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

பிறகு மழை குறைவாக இருந்ததால் விளைச்சல் குறைந்ததாகவும் எழுதப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை அப்படியில்லை. பூராவும் அம்மாதிரி என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அதிலே செஞ்சி தாலூகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண் டால், அங்கே மழையே இல்லை. கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் மழையே இல்லாத தால், சாகுபடியே இல்லை. அங்கங்கே கொஞ்சம் கிணற்றுப் பாசனம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, என்ஜின் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மின்சாரம் கிடைத்தால் அதன் மூலம் தண்ணீர் பாசனம் செய்யக்கூடிய இடத்தில் கொஞ்சம் விளைச்சல் உண்டு. மற்ற இடங்களில் சாகுபடிக்கே வராமல் அநேக நிலங்கள் கரம்பாக இருக்கின்றன என்பதைக் கனம் ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக் கும், கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவுக்கு வந்தபோது ஞாபகப் படுத்தினேன். இந்த ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி யாருக்கும் சரியாகத் தெரிவ தில்லை. நமது சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் அதுபற்றி அதிகக் கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை என்ற எண்ணத்திலே அதை அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடம் தெரிவித்தேன். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் அதிக மான இடங்களில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. திண்டிவனம் தாலூகாவில் 1/3 பங்கு பிரதேசம் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. விழுப்புரத்திலும் கட லூரிலும் அதே நிலைமைதான். திருக்கோயிலூர் தாலூகாவில் 3/4 பங்கு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. ராஜ்யத்தில் 3/8 பங்கு பஞ்சப் பிரதேச மாக இருக்கிறது. பதினேரு ஜில்லாக்களுள் 4 ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கும்போது, உணவுப் பொருள் நிலைமை திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கிற தென்று நிதி நிலை அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பது சரியல்ல. யாரை யும் குறை கூறுவதற்காக இதை நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவினர் விவரங்களை அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் காலா காலத்தில் தெரிவித் திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். எந்த வேலைகளை யார் யார் எப்படி எப்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள், வேலையில் என் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதெல்லாம் எனக்குத் தெரியும். சில சமயங்களில் விவரங்கள் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத் திற்குப் பிறகு வந்து சேரும். ஆகவே, தவறுதல் ஏற்பட்டதற்கான காரணத்தை நான் அறிவேன்.

உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையைப்பற்றி 'பரவாயில்லை' என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறையைப்பற்றி மத்திய அரசாங் கத்திற்கு ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் கட்டாயம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். சாகுபடிக் கணக்குகள் எப்படி எழுதப்படுகின்றன என்பதும், அந்தக் கணக்குகளை யார் 'செக்' பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். வயலில் கரும்பு பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் ; நெல் பயிரிடப்பட்டதென்று கர்ணங்கள் சில இடங்களில் கணக்கு எழுதுவார்கள். வயலில் வரகு பயிர் செய்யப்பட் டிருக்கும் ; சோளம் பயிரிடப்பட்டதென்று கணக்கு எழுதுவார்கள். முன் பெல்லாம் அதிகாரிகள் 'செக்' பண்ணுவார்கள். இப்போது யாரும் 'செக்' பண்ணுவதில்லை. முன் காலத்தில், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், தாசில்தார், கலெக்டர், ரெவின்யூ போர்டு மெம்பர் எல்லோரும் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வரும் பொழுது நிலைமையைக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு சாகுபடியை 'செக்' செய்து கொண்டு இருப்பார்கள். இப்போது யாரும் 'செக்' பண்ணுவதில்லை. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எப்படிக் கணக்கு எழுதுகிறார்கள் ? கணக்குப்பிள்ளை வீட்டில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார். நிலங்களில் என்ன சாகுபடியானது என்று தோட்டியிடம் கேட்டு, அவன் சொல்கிற தகவலின்படி கணக்கு எழுதுகிறார். நிலங்களில் என்ன பயிரிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நேரிடை யாகச் சென்று கணக்குப்பிள்ளை கவனிப்பதில்லை. அப்படி எழுதப்படும் கணக்குகள்தான் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் கிடைக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கணக்குகளைப்பற்றித்தான் நாம் சர்ச்சை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவில் முன்பு இருந்த 'விஜி லன்ஸ்', இப்போது இல்லை. யாரும் எதையும் மேற்பார்வை செய்வ தில்லை. போர்டு மெம்பர்களும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். தாங் கள் செல்லும் இடங்களிலெல்லாம், ஆங்காங்கே என்ன சாகுபடியாகி யிருக்கிறதென்று போர்டு மெம்பர்கள் முன்பெல்லாம் பார்ப்பார்கள். இப் போது அப்படிப் பார்ப்பதில்லை. என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து இதை நான் கூறுகிறேன். கடந்த பத்து வருஷங்களாக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இப்படித் தான் வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்த அந்த இலாகாவிலுள்ள

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அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் நன்ருக வேலே பார்த்து சரியான புள்ளி விவரங்களேக் கொடுத்தால், அமைச்சர்கள் சரியான முறையில் பணியாற்ற முடியும்.
5 p.m. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள், இப்போது செய்வதைவிட அதிகமாக வேலே செய்ய வேண்டும் ; இல்லாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லே.

நமக்கு ரூ. 5,000 கோடி எங்கிருந்து வருகிறது ? யாரிடமிருந்து அது கிடைக்கிறது ? நாட்டு மக்கள்தான். அந்தப் பணத்தை நமக்குக் கொடுக்கிருர்கள். ஏழைகள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வரி கொடுக்கிருர்கள். நாட்டில் 95 சத விகித மக்கள் ஏழைகள். அவர்களுடைய தேவைகள் கொஞ்சம் கூடப் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படவில்லே. விவசாயிகளின் கஷ்டங்களேப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவே வேண்டாம். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிருர்கள். நகரங்களிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான வருவாய் பெறுபவர்களாக இருக்கிருர்கள். ஆகவே, கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு ஓடிவருகிருர்கள். நகரங்கள் இப்போது நரகங்களாக இருக்கின்றன. நகரங்களில் ஜன நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நகரங்களில் வசதிகள் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன. நகரங்களில் ஜனத்தொகை ஏன் அதிகரித்தது ? உலக யுத்தம் வந்தது. அப்போது நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் வந்தது. பஞ்ச காலத்தில் உணவுப் பொருள்களுக்கும் மற்ற சில பொருள்களுக்கும் ' கண்ட்ரோல் ' முறையைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். ' கண்ட்ரோல் ' இருந்த காலத்தில், உணவுப் பொருள்களே உற்பத்தி செய்யும் கிராம மக்களே உணவுப் பொருள்கள் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். நகரங்களுக்கு வந்தால் தேவலே என்று நினேத்து, அவர்கள் அப்போது நகரங்களுக்கு வந்தார்கள். நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ அனுகூலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் தங்கள் குறைகளேக் கூச்சல் போட்டுச் சொல்ல முடிகிறது. நகரங்களில், அவரவர்களுடைய குறைகளேத் தெரிவிப்பதற்கும், கோரிக்கைகளுக்காகச் சண்டை போடுவதற்கும் ' ஆர்கனேஸேஷன்ஸ் ' இருக்கின்றன. கூச்சல் போடுபவர்கள் சொல்வதை அதிகாரிகள் கேட்கிருர்கள். அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளே நகரங்களிலுள்ள பெரிய அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களிடம் அவ்வப்போது தெரிவிக்க முடிகிறது. அப்படித் தெரிவித்து அவர்கள் உடனுக்குடன் நிவாரணம் பெற்றுக்கொள்கிருர்கள். இந்தச் சௌகரியங்கள் நகரங்களில் இருப்பதால், கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு ஓடிவருகிருர்கள். ஜனத்தொகை இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திலும் $2\frac{1}{2}$ மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது.

காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஆரம்பமான காலத்தில், கைத்தொழில்களே நகரங்களில் ஆரம்பிக்கக்கூடாதென்றும், அவைகளேக் கிராமங்களில் பரவலாக ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் நாங்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். எல்லாம் பரவலாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், ஸ்தாபனங்களில் ' டீஸெண்ட்ரலேஸேஷன் ' இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் இப்போதும் நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிருேம். ஆனல், இப்போது என்ன நடக்கிறது ? இப்போது, எல்லா பெரிய தொழில்களும், ' மீடியம் ஸைஸ் ' தொழில்களும் நகரங்களில் தான் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னேயிலேயே, கடந்த பத்து வருஷங்களில் பெரிய கைத்தொழில்கள் எத்தனேயோ ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலேயில் எல்லாக் கைத்தொழில்களேயும் நகரங்களில் ஆரம்பித்து நகரங்களே நரகங்களாக்கக்கூடாது. நகரவாசிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் சில அனுகூலங்களேப் பார்த்து விட்டு, ' நாமும் நகரத்திற்குச் சென்ருல், அங்கே உடலுழைப்பின்றி அதிக ஊதியத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு சுகமாக இருக்கலாம் ' என்று எண்ணி, கூலிக்காரன் முதல் பெரிய தொழில் பிரமுகர்கள் வரையில், கிராம மக்கள் எல்லோரும் நகரங்களுக்கு வருகிருர்கள். இந்தப் பிரச்னேயை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தத் தொல்லேயை நீடிக்கவிடக் கூடாது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள படித்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நகரங்களுக்கு வந்துவிடுகிருர்கள் ; நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்களேப் போல் தாங்களும் கொஞ்சம் அதிக வசதியுடனும், நாகரீகமாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், உடலால் வேலே செய்யாமல் மூளேயைக் கொண்டே அதிகப் பணம் சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் ஆசைகொண்டு அவர்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு ஓடிவருகிருர்கள். நகரங்களிலிருந்து

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

ஒரு சிலராவது கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று அங்கே தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்தால், அவர்களைப் பார்த்து மற்றவர்களும் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போவார்கள். ஒரு சிலராவது அப்படிச் செய்தால் பல தொழிலாளர் களுக்குக் கிராமங்களில் வேலை கிடைக்கும். பலர் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல் வார்கள். ஆகவே, கிராமங்களில் கைத்தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்த வேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்வது ஒன்றும், அவர்கள் செய்வது வேறொன்றுமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கக் கூடாது. இப்போது எல்லாத் தொழில்களும் நகரங் களில் தான் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி விவரமாகத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டு மென்றால், கனம் அமைச்சர்களுக்கு நான் கடிதம் எழுதுகிறேன்.

உணவு உற்பத்தி சம்பந்தமாக, சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்பு கிறேன். ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் போதிய அளவிலும் சரியான முறையிலும் இல்லை. விவசாயி தன் கஷ்டங்களை அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவிக்க முடிவதில்லை. காரணம், விவசாயிகள் பல பிரிவினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றத் துறை களிலுள்ள மக்கள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து தங்கள் குறைகளைக் கூச்சலிட்டு அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுள், பெரு நிலச்சுவாந் தார்கள், சிறு நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள், சாகுபடி செய்யும் விவசாயிகள், விவசாயக் கூலிகள் ஆகிய பல பிரிவினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக் குள் ஒற்றுமை இல்லை. ஒரு பிரிவினர் மற்றொரு பிரிவினருடன் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதில்லை. நான் யாருக்கும் பரிந்து பேசவில்லை. நான் இதையெல்லாம் எதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்பது நமது நோக்கமாக இருக்கிறது ; அதற்கான காரியங்களை நாம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இயற்கை சில சமயங்களில் நமக்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கிறது, சில சமயங்களில் நம்மை ஏமாற்றுகிறது.

இன்னொரு பக்கம் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. எல் லோரும் படிப்பதற்கு வாய்ப்பு வந்த பிற்பாடு, கிராமத்திலே படித்தவர் களெல்லாம் உடல் உழைப்பு வேண்டாம் என்ற மனப்பான்மையில் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தில்தான் எல் லோருடைய எண்ணமும் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டால், உடனே வேலை கொடுங்கள் என்று தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இம்மாதிரி வருகிறார்கள் ? நான் எங்கேயோ ஒரு மூலையில் கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிறேன். அங்கே வந்து தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். நான் யாருக்கும் சிபாரிசு செய்வதில்லை. அப்படியிருந்தபோதிலும், அவர்கள் என்னை விடுவதில்லை. காரணம் என்ன ? பரிதாபகரமான நிலை நிலவுகிறது. படித்தவர்கள் ‘ தாங்கள் எதற்கும் லாயக்கில்லை, அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்திற்கு யாராவது சிபார்சு செய்தால் நடக்கும் ’, என்று நினைத்து ‘ நீங்கள் சிபார்சு செய்யுங்கள் ’ என்று பரிதாபகரமான நிலையில் கேட்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையிலே படித் தவர்களின் நிலை இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களிலே இப்பொழுது எஸ்.எஸ். எல்.ஸி. படித்தவர்கள் முன்னைவிட அதிகம். எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டு வேலையில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற் குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் உடல் உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் படிப்பைப் பெறவில்லை. ரூபாய் 50 சம்பளத்திற்கு இந்தப் படிப்பு குமஸ்தாவாக அவர்களுக்கு உதவும். சமூகத்திற்கு அது உதவியாக இல்லை. ஓரளவு அவரவர் குடும்பம் வரையில் உதவி செய்கிறது. எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்குத்தான் அரசாங்கம் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்க முடியும் ? ஏதோ 200, 300 பேர்களில் ஒருவருக்குத்தான் உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கலாம். அதற்குப் பிறகு துவேஷம்தான் நிலவுகிறது. பிராம் மணன், அப்பிராம்மணன், ரெட்டியார், முதலியார் என்றெல்லாம் சண் டைக்குப் புகலிடமாக இருக்கிறது இது. காங்கிரஸ் பார்டியாக இருக்கட்டும், கம்யூனிஸ்டு பார்ட்டியாக இருக்கட்டும், அல்லது யாராக வேண்டுமானாலும் இருக்கட்டும், கருப்புச் சட்டையாக இருக்கட்டும், சிவப்புச் சட்டையாக இருக் கட்டும், எந்தச் சட்டையாக இருக்கட்டும், துவேஷத்திற்குப் புகலிடமாக

இருக்கிறது இது. இந்த முறையிலே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால், என்ன ஆவது ? ஆளை அடிக்கும் நிலைமை கூட வந்துவிட்டது. ஒரு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு 200 பேர்கள் இருந்தால், அதில் 199 பேர்கள் தெரிந்தோ, தெரியாமலோ இந்த முறையில் போய்க்கொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள். எதற்கும் ஒரு லிமிட் வேண்டும். வெறி பிடித்தால் கூட, அதற்கு ஒரு லிமிட் வேண்டும். வெறி அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கி றது. என்ன காரணம் ? சமூகத்தினுடைய நிலை, தனி மனிதனுடைய நிலை, அரசாங்கத்தார், கட்சிகள், தொழிலிலே பாகுபாடு, அதற்குத்
5-10 p.m. தகுந்த முறையிலே வேலையின்மை, வேலை கொடுத்தாலும் செய்வதற்கு மனமின்மை—இவைகளெல்லாம்தான் காரணம். எல்லோரும் வேலை செய்யாமலே மூளையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பிழைக்கவேண்டுமென்று எண் ணுகிறார்கள். முன் காலத்தில் அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் உழைத்தார்கள். நூற்றுக்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள்தான் மூளையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்யாமல் சம்பாதிப்பார்கள். அவர்களும் சும்மா இருப்பவர்கள் இல்லை. அவர்கள் படித்தவர்கள், பணம் படைத்தவர்கள், மானேஜ்மெண்ட் செய்பவர்கள். ஆனால், இந்தக் காலத்தில் எல்லோரும் வேலை செய்யாமலே ஊதியம் பெறவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இது எப்படி நடக்கும் ? இந்த முறையிலே துவேஷம் தான் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : வழி என்ன ?

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : வழிதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எல்லோரும் நாக்கை அடக்க வேண்டும். கொஞ்சமாக இருப்பதை, நம் விருப்பு வெறுப்பை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிகமாகத் தூண்டி விட்டால், சாதாரண ஜனங்களிடையே துவேஷம் உண்டாகும்படியான நிலை ஏற்படு கிறது. எல்லா பார்ட்டிகளும், காங்கிரஸும், எல்லோரும் தான் இதைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இரண்டு பேர் சேர்ந்தால் என்ன பேசுகிறோம் என்று பார்த்தால் இதேதான். நான் பார்க்கிறேன். இந்த முறையிலே நாட்டிலே அழிவு சக்திகள் அதிகமாகத் துவேஷத்தை உண்டாக்கிக் கொண் டிருக்கின்றன. அதன் பலன்தான் இப்பொழுது ஹைட்ரஜன் பாம். மற்ற பாம்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. என்ன செய்யப் போகி றோம் என்று எனக்கே தெரியவில்லை. ' அட்மாஸ்பியர் ' பூராவும் விஷம் பரவிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஒருவர் மீது ஒருவர் நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. பலன் தொந்தரவும் துவேஷமும் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. எல் லோரும் இதற்குப் பொறுப்பாளிகளாக இருக்கிறோம் தெரிந்தோ, தெரி யாமலோ.

தேர்தலைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவே வேண்டாம். தேர்தல் என்ன செய்கிறது ? 10 வருஷங்களிலே முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாம் பார்க் கும்பொழுது ஒரு பக்கம் முன்னேற்றம் என்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பின்னேற்றத்தில்தான் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு என்ன காரணம் ? எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் துவேஷம், ஒருவரை ஒருவர் நம்பாத நிலை. குடும்பத்திலே துவேஷம், கிராமத்திலே துவேஷம், நகரத் திலே துவேஷம், கட்சியிலே துவேஷம், இவைகளெல்லாம் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால், அடிப்படைத் தத்துவத்தையே மாற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்கு இந்தக் கல்வி முறை சரியில்லை. அதை மாற்ற வேண்டும். (Sri P. T. Rajan : Quite right). மத சம் பந்தமான படிப்பு முறையை எல்லா அரசாங்கங்களும் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அது அடிப்படையாக இல்லாததால் தான் இந்த நிலை வந்திருக்கிறது. வெறி பிடித்த மதமும் கூடாது. அதனாலேதான் உபத்திரவம் எல்லாம் வரும். சம தர்ம முறையிலே, கடவுள் ஒருவர் என்ற முறை யிலே, அந்த போதனை இருக்க வேண்டும். அதைத்தான் எல்லா மதங்களும் போதிக்கின்றன. மனிதனுடைய துவேஷத்தையும் மன நிலை யையும் கடவுள் ஒருவர்தான் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அவர்தான் உலகத்தைப் பார்க்கிறார். உலகம் அவரை எப்படிப் பார்க்கின்றதோ அப் படித் தெரிகிறது.

' கனவினும் இன்னாது மன்னோ வினைவேறு
சொல்வேறு பட்டார் தொடர்பு '

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

என்ருர் வள்ளுவர். இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமை. பேசுவது ஒன்று, நடப்பது ஒன்று, நினைக்கிறது ஒன்று. இந்த முறையிலே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன செய்வது என்று தெரியவில்லை.

உணவு உற்பத்தி போதுமானதாக இல்லை. பசி வந்திட பத்தும் பறந்து போம். உணவு நிலையைப்பற்றி ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட அறிக்கையிலே சொல்லியிருப்பது சரியல்ல. அதில் அதிகத் தொந்தரவு இருக்கிறது என்பதை மறந்துவிட்டார்கள். சரியான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் வராததால் தான், இப்படிச் சொல்லியிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இனிமேலாவது அதைச் சரியான முறையில் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த ஒரு வருஷம் திண்டாடித்தான் ஆக வேண்டும். ஆந்திரா நம்மை மதிப்பதில்லை, வேண்டாம், அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் தொந்தரவுதான்.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : பிரிந்தது நல்லது.

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : இருக்கிற இடத்திலிருந்து உணவு இல்லாத இடத்திற்கு வந்து தானே ஆகவேண்டும். அதற்கு ஏதாவது செய்யத்தான் வேண்டும். இங்கே போதாமல் இருக்கும்பொழுது, கேரளத்திற்கு அரிசி அதிகமாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அமைச்சர்களும் கூச்சல் நிறையப் போடுகிருர்கள். ஆனல் அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் உட்பட்டது என்று மாத்திரம் அவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் சேர்ந்து ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக இருக்கிறது என்ற மனப்பான்மையிலே அவர்கள் எப்பொழுது வேலை செய்கிருர்களோ, அப்பொழுது தான் நாட்டிற்கு நலன் உண்டாகும். தாங்கள் எஜமானன், மற்றவர்கள் கீழே இருப்பவர்கள் என்று நினைத்தால், காரியம் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது. அதே மாதிரி நாமும் அவர்கள் யாரோ, நாம் யாரோ என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிக துவேஷத்தை உண்டாக்கி, நாட்டைப் பிரித்தாகவேண்டும் என்று தொந்தரவு செய்துகொண்டிருந்தால், பலன் ஒன்றும் கிடைக்காது. இன்னும் துவேஷமும் தொந்தரவும் தான் அதிகரிக்கும். கொஞ்சம் இதையெல்லாம் யோசனை செய்து நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய விருப்பு வெறுப்பை வைத்துக்கொண்டு துவேஷத்தைத் தூண்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடாது. இன்று நாம் அமைச்சர்களாக இருக்கலாம், அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கலாம், மெஜாரிடி பார்ட்டியாக இருக்கலாம். யாராயிருந்தாலும், ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்துத் தான் எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் செய்யவேண்டும். தொண்டு புரிவதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. துவேஷத்தை அதிகமாக வளர்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், அது நம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த அடிகோலாகாது.

உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு அதிகமாக வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏன் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்ருல், உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத்தில் இப்பொழுது **efficiency** குறைந்துவிட்டது. மற்றத் தொழில்களில், அதாவது வியாபாரம், 'இண்டஸ்ட்ரி' முதலானவைகளில் கொஞ்சம் பரவாயில்லை. அந்தத் துறைகளில் உற்பத்தி கொஞ்சம் கூட வருகிறது. ஏனென்ருல் அவர்களுக்கு ஊதியமும் கொஞ்சம் கூட வருகிறது. ஆனல் விவசாயத்திலே முன்னல் 10 பேர்கள் செய்த வேலையை இப்பொழுது 20 பேர்கள் செய்கிருர்கள். 'பொலிடிகல் பார்டீஸ்' இருக்கின்றன. எவ்வளவு தூரம் அவர்களை அதிகமாகத் தூண்டிவிட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் தூண்டிவிடுகிருர்கள். இவ்வளவும் அவர்கள் தலைமைக்காக நடக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ், 'நான் காங்கிரஸ்' என்றெல்லா பார்ட்டிகளும்தான் இப்படிச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். ஒன்றும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. டிகிரியில்தான் வித்தியாசம். இம்மாதிரி இருப்பதினல் என்ன ஆகிறது ? கூலி அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. வேலையில் திறமை குறைந்திருக்கிறது. உற்பத்திக்கு அதிகச் செலவு ஆகிறது. உரம் முதலியவைகளை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் காவேரியைத் தவிர வேறு ஜல வசதி ஒன்றுமில்லை. நமது ராஜ்யத்தில்

50 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை இருந்தால், காவேரி மற்றும் சிறு நதிகள் பாயும் டெல்டயிக் ஏரியா 17, 18 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் தான். பாக்கி சுமார் 30, 34 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் மானம் பார்த்துத்தான் விளைய வேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே விவசாயம் நடக்கிறது. அது நல்ல முறையிலே நடப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

பெரிய ஜீவநதிகள் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இல்லை. நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் நாம் நிறைவேற்றி விட்டோம். இப்போது ஏதோ பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டம் சர்ச்சையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. கிரியாறு திட்டமும் இருக்கிறது. தென்னுற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கோமுகி நதி இருக்கிறது. அது ரொம்ப நாட்களாகக் கவனிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. நான் முதல் அமைச்சராக இருந்தபோதே அந்த நதி நீரைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான பாசனத் திட்டத்திற்கு 'எஸ்டிமேட்' போடும்படி இலாகாவினரிடம் சொன்னேன். அது என்ன ஆனதோ, தெரியாது. விருத்தாசலத்தில் ஆறு இருக்கிறது. இந்த நதிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி பாசனத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? கிருஷ்ணு-பெண்ணுறு நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை இங்கே கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : அந்த ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்தார் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நமக்குக் கொடுப்பார்களா ?

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : கொடுத்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். நதித் தண்ணீரை வீணுக்குவதற்கு இந்த நாட்டில் யாருக்கும் உரிமை கிடையாது. கடலில் விழக்கூடிய நதித் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு நமக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்கேயாவது போகட்டும், அதாவது, தகராறை நல்ல முறையில் தீர்த்து வைப்பதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் திறமை இல்லாவிட்டால், மத்தியஸ்தம் செய்வதை விட்டு விடட்டும். நாட்டில் 36 கோடி பேர் இருக்கிறோம். 'எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர்' என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு அரசாங்கம் சும்மாயிருந்துவிடலாமா ? அரசாங்கம் தன் கடமையைச் சரிவரச் செய்யவேண்டும். கோதாவரி நதியின் தண்ணீரில் 10 சத விகிதத்தைத்தான் அந்த ராஜ்யத்தினர் உபயோகிக்கிறுர்கள். அந்த நதியின் தண்ணீரை ஆந்திரா, பம்பாய் ஆகிய எல்லா ராஜ்யத்தினரும் உபயோகித்தாலும், மொத்தம் 20 சதவிகிதத் தண்ணீரைத்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும். மீதி 80 சதவிகிதத் தண்ணீர் வீணுகிறது. கோதாவரித் தண்ணீரைக் கிருஷ்ணு நதிக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும். கிருஷ்ணு நதித் தண்ணீரை இங்கே கொண்டு வர முடியும். நான் முதன் மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது, இது சம்பந்தமாக நதிகளில் ஆங்காங்கே தண்ணீர் லெவலை கணக்கிடச் சொன்னேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு சுமார் ரூ. 200 கோடியும் நமக்கு ரூ. 200 கோடியும் செலவாகும். திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினுல், அது பாசனத்திற்கும், மின்சாரத்திற்கும் 'நாவிகேஷன்'-க்கும் பயன்படும். மூன்று காரியங்களுக்கும் உதவும் வகையில் தான் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். தனித் தனியாகத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து நிறைவேற்றுவது உசிதமல்ல. கிருஷ்ணு நதியில் கர்நூலிலிருந்து பெஜவாடாவில் பத்து இடங்களில் 'வாடர் பால்ஸ்' இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை மின்சாரத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்தலாம். கோதாவரியிலும் 'வாடர்பால்ஸ்' இருக்கின்றன. எல்லாவற்றையும் 'இண்டர்லிங்க்' பண்ணவேண்டும். குந்தாத் திட்டத்தையும் மற்ற சில திட்டங்களையும் இணைக்க வேண்டும். மைசூரில் ஜாசப்பா நீர்வீழ்ச்சியில் ஏதோ ஒரு முறையைக் கையாளுகிறுர்கள். எல்லாத் திட்டங்களையும், இணைத்தால் தொல்லைகள் இருக்காது.

5 20 p.m. பணம் இல்லை என்பதால் இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் டீஸல் எண்ணெய்க்கு வரியை உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறுர்கள். இப்போது மின்சாரக் கரெண்டை பாசனக் காரியங்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்த முடிவதில்லை. ஏனென்றுல், மின்சார மோட்டார்களுக்குக் கரெண்டை மின்சார இலாகாவினர் ராத்திரித்தான் கொடுக்கிறுர்கள். எல்லாப் பயிர்களுக்கும் இரவில் தண்ணீர்

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

பாய்ச்ச முடியாது. வயலில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் மின்சார விளக்குகளைப் போட முடியுமா? வயல்களில் பாம்புகள் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, இரவில் வயல்களில் நடமாடுவது அபாயகரமானது. நெற் பயிருக்கு வேண்டுமானால், இரவில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சலாம். நெல் வயலில் நண்டுகள் தொளை போடுகின்றன. நெல் வயலில் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, நண்டுகள் தொளை போடுவதால், தண்ணீர் வெளியில் போய் விடுகிறது. இந்தத் தொல்லைகள் இருப்பதால் மின்சார மோட்டார் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் அத்துடன் டீஸல் என்ஜினையும் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில், அரசாங்கத்தார் டீஸல் எண்ணெய்க்கு வரியை உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: ஆகையால் இன்னும் வரி போடக்கூடாது அல்லவா?

*** Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR:** அதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்கிறேன். யாருக்கு அதிகமாகத் தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, அவர்களுக்குத் தான் வரிகள் போடப்படுகின்றன. எவன் ஒன்றும் ஆட்சேபணை சொல்வதில்லையோ ஒன்று சேர்ந்து அவன் தலையில் வரிச் சுமையைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. அந்த நிலை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திலும் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. ஜீவ நதிகளின் தண்ணீரைப் பாசனத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான திட்டங்களை வகுத்து நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்.

ஜீவ நதிகள் இல்லாத இடங்களில், பூமிக்குக் கீழே இருக்கும் தண்ணீரை மேலே கொண்டுவரும் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் நிறைவேற்றிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். குழாய்க் கிணறுகளையும், வடிமுனைக் கிணறுகளையும் (பில்டர் பாயின்ட் வெல்ஸ்) ஆங்காங்கே அரசாங்கத்தார் அமைத்து வருகிறார்கள். எந்த இடங்களில் அதிகத் தண்ணீரைப் பூமிக்கு வெளியே கொண்டு வரமுடியுமோ அந்த இடங்களில் அந்தக் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்ட வேண்டும். குழாய்க் கிணறுகளுக்காக 40 லட்ச ரூபாயோ 50 லட்ச ரூபாயோ திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவை எந்த எந்த இடங்களில் தோண்டப்படும் என்ற விவரம்தான் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப் புத்தகத்தில் இல்லை. அந்த விவரத்தை ஏன் குறிப்பிடவில்லை என்று தெரியவில்லை. ராஜ்யத்தில் முப்பது குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டன என்றும், அவைகளில் 10–12 தான் வெற்றிகரமாக வெட்டப்பட்டன என்றும் தெரிகிறது. எங்கே அடி ஊற்றுக்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கே இவைகளை வெட்ட வேண்டும். எங்கேயாவது வெட்டப்படும் 20 கிணறுகளில் 18 கிணறுகள் வெற்றியடைந்தால், அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இவைகளை அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இப்போது வெட்டப்பட்ட கிணறுகள் பரீட்சார்த்தமான முறையில் வெட்டப்பட்டவை.

*** Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR:** சரி. அதிகப் பாறைகளும் கற்களும் இல்லாத இடங்களிலும், பாதாள ஊற்றுக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களிலும் இந்தக் கிணறுகளை வெட்ட வேண்டும். இப்போது நெய்வேலியில் இந்தக் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். செங்கற்பட்டில் மஹாபலிபுரத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில் தோண்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடம் தகுந்த இடம். அங்கே ஆர்டீஷியன் கிணறுகள் கூட அமைக்கலாம். திண்டிவனத்தில் சில இடங்கள் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்குத் தகுந்தவையாக இருக்கும். சிதம்பரத்திலும் பாளையங்கோட்டையில் இதற்கேற்ற இடங்கள் இருக்கும். செங்கற்பட்டில் சில இடங்கள் இதற்கேற்றவையாக இருக்கும். சில இடங்களில் பாறைகள் இருக்கும். டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள் இதற்கு ஏற்றவையாக இருக்கும். கடலூர் தாலூகாவில் காடாம்புலியூரில் தண்ணீரே கிடையாது. அங்கே 150 முதல் 180 அடி ஆழம் தோண்டினால் தான் தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. கடலூர் தாலூகாவில் 60–70 கிராமங்களில் நிறைய ஜலம் கிடைக்கிறது. அங்கே கிணறுகள் தோண்டலாம். சில

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கிராமங்களில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. அங்கே கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவதும் கஷ்டம். அங்கேயெல்லாம் 'பெர்குஸன் ட்ரில்ஸ்' மூலம் தான் கிணறு தோண்ட முடியும். சாதாரண 'ட்ரில்ஸ்' மூலம் அங்கெல்லாம் கிணறு தோண்ட முடியாது. இந்தியாவிலேயே வேறு எங்கேயும் அப்படிப்பட்ட இடத்தைப் பார்க்க முடியாது. தண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தின் காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் அங்கே பல நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை தான் குளிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே, குடிப்பதற்கோ குளிப்பதற்கோ தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காதென்றால், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியைப்பற்றிக் கேட்கவே வேண்டாம். அந்தமாதிரியான இடங்களில் இந்தக் கிணறுகளை வெட்ட வேண்டும். இப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கான நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை ரெவின்யூ செலவினத்தின் கீழ் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுதான் நிறை வேற்ற வேண்டும். பணம் செலவு செய்தால் அதற்குப் பிரதிபலனாக வருவாய் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய திட்டங்களைத் தான் 'காபிடல் எக்ஸ்பெண்டிசர்'ன் கீழ் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, மூலதனச் செலவின் கீழ் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றினால், அரசாங்கத்தார் வரியைப் போடுகிறார் கள். இந்த நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களில் **productive irrigation, protective irrigation** என்ற இரு வகைகள் இருக்கின்றன. **protective** திட்டம் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பதற்காகப் போடும் திட்டம் **(protection from famine)** ஆகும். இந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களில், 60 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் 30 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களாக இருப்பதால், அவைகளில் ரெவின்யூ செலவினத்தின் கீழ் போடக்கூடிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள் கிறேன். ஒரு 'கிராப்பு'க்கு எவ்வளவு செலவாகிறது என்று பாருங்கள். டெல்டயிக் ஏரியாவும் இருக்கிறது, நான்-டெல்டயிக் ஏரியாவும் இருக்கிறது. அதைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பூராவும் கிணற்றுப் பாசனம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு போகம் நான்கு மாதம் நெல் பயிருக்கு 2 பாரல் டீஸல் எண்ணெய் வேண்டும். இரண்டு பாரல் எண்ணெய் என்ன விலை? ரூ. 160 விற்கிறது. இப்பொழுது காலனுக்கு இன்னொரு நான்குஅணா கூட. அப்படியானால் 84 காலனுக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று பாருங்கள். அது போக 'லியூப்ரிகேஷன் ஆயில்' தேவைப்படும், மேற் கொண்டு டிரைவர் சார்ஜ் இருக்கிறது. இப்படி நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு ரூ. 200, ரூ. 220 ஆகிவிடுகிறது.

Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : எத்தனை ஏக்கருக்கு ?

* **Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :** ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு. இதைத் தவிர மின்சாரம் உபயோகித்தால் கரண்டு சார்ஜ். ஒரு ஏக்கர் நான்கு மாத சம்பாப் பயிருக்கு இந்த முறையிலே செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 'ஷார்ட் ட்யூரேஷன்' அதாவது, மூன்று மாதங்களாக இருந்தால், செலவு கொஞ்சம் குறையும். ஆகவே விவசாயச் செலவு என்ன ஆகிறது என்று பாருங்கள். டெல்டயிக் ஏரியாவில் ஒரு பக்கத்திலே கூலி ஜாஸ்தி, உரம் போடுவதில்லை. நான்-டெல்டயிக் ஏரியாவில் உரத்திற்கு அதிகம் செலவழிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் கூலியில் ஒன்றும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது தான் ராஜீயவாதிகள் விவசாயிகளைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டுவிடுகிறார்களே! யாரும் எந்த பார்ட்டியாகயிருந்தாலும் தூண்டுவதை விடுவதில்லை. இங்கே இருந் தாலும் அப்படித்தான், அங்கே இருந்தாலும் அப்படித்தான். ஒரு ஏக்க ருக்கு 10 முதல் 12 மூட்டை நெல் இல்லை என்றால் சாகுபடி நடக்காது. சாகுபடி செய்து அறுப்பு வரையிலும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதற்கு மேல் இறைப்பு நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு ரூ. 200, ரூ. 220 ஆகிறது. சாகுபடிச் செலவு ரூ. 200. ஆறு மூட்டை புண்ணாக்கு வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. டெல்டயிக் ஏரியாவில் ஒரு விதத்தில் 'அட்வாண்டேஜ்' இருந்தால் வேறு விதத்தில் 'டிஸ்அட்வாண்டேஜ்' இருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரித் தான் 'நான்-டெல்டயிக்' ஏரியாவிலும். நீர்ப்பாசனச் செலவையும் சேர்த்து இறைத்துப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு காணிக்கு, அதாவது 1-1/3 ஏக்கருக்கு, செலவு ரூ. 450-க்குக் குறையாது. அதற்கு மேல் வருவது தான் லாபம். அதிலே அவர்கள் என்னென்ன
5–30 p.m. வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று கவனிப்போம். அதையும் கணக்கெடுத்தால் தெரியும். முன்னாலே நில வரி எவ்வளவு இருந்தது? இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு? நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஸர்சார்ஜ் பலவிதத்திலே

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. **Betterment tax** ஒருபக்கம். அப்பொழுது ஸெஸ் காலணுவாக இருந்தது ; இப்பொழுது அது ஐந்து அணு. இரிகேஷன் ஸெஸ் முதலிய எல்லா ஸெஸ்களையும் உயர்த்திக் கொண்டிருப்பதைச் சொல்லு கிறேன். ஒரு பக்கம் வரி அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. இன்னெரு பக்கம் கம்யூனிஸ்டு பார்ட்டியைப் பார்த்து பயம். நான் யாருக்கும் ' **plead** ' பண்ணுவதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. இருக்கிற நிலைமையைச் சொல்லு கிறேன். உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகமாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், ஜனங்களுக்கு அவசியமான உணவு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், கம்யூனிஸ்டு கொள்கை களை நினைத்தபடி, நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம், வரி முதலியவைகளை ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தில் செய்தால் சரிவர வேலை செய்யாமல் கெடுதல்தான் விளையும். இந்த ' ஸிஸ்டம் ஆப் கவர்ன்மெண்டு ' இருந்தால், கம்யூனிஸ்டு பார்ட்டி யாக இருந்தாலும் சரிவர நடத்த முடியாது. ' ரெஜிமெண்டேஷன் ' முறையில் தான் நடத்த முடியும். அதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். (ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் : கம்யூனிஸ்டு கையில் கொடுத்தால்.) நீங்கள் எல்லாம் ' பொலிடிகல் லீடர்ஸ் '. என்னைவிட உங்களுக்கு நன்ருகத் தெரியும். உங்களுக்கு ரொம்ப நாள் அனுபவம். உலகத்தில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பது நன்ருகத் தெரியும். நான் அதையெல்லாம் விவரித்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை. இங்கே கொஞ்சம் சூசமாகத்தான் சொல் லலாம். நானும் அரசாங்கத்தின் ஒரு ' பார்ட் அண்டு பார்ஸலாகத் ' தான் இருந்திருக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுதும் நான் இதைத்தான் சொல்லிக்கொண் டிருந்தேன். அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இந்த முறையில் நாம் போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தால், உணவு உற்பத்தி பேப்பரில் தான் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் உற்பத்தி தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் கண்ட்ரோல் இல்லை. முன்பெல்லாம் பிரும்மசாரியம், கிரஹஸ்தா, வானப் பிரஸ்தா, சன்னியாசி என்றெல்லாம் இருந்தது. இருபது, இருபத்திரெண்டு வயதிற்குமேல் கலியாணம் இருக்கும், 50 வயதிற்குப் பிறகு வானப் பிரஸ்தம் ' பப்ளிக் ஸர்வீஸ் அண்டு கான்ஸண்ட்ரேஷன், ' பிற்பாடு ' ரினன்ஸியேஷன் ' (சந்நியாசம்) என்று இருந்தது. இப்பொழுதுதான் சாகும் வரையிலும் ஒவ்வொருவனும் கட்டிக்கொண்டு அழுகிருன். (சிரிப்பு) முன்பு மதத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது மதத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. அப்பொழுது " பர்த் கண்ட்ரோல் " வேறு விதத்தில் இருந் தது ; இப்பொழுது மற்றொரு விதத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ' வைடாலிடி ' அழிந்துபோகிறது. குழந்தைகளைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமே என்ற பயத்திலே இப்பொழுது ' பர்த் கண்டிரோல் ' நடக்கிறது. " கண்டி ரோல் ஆப் மைண்டு " வேண்டும். முன்னுளில் பொறி புலன்களை அடக்கி எந்த முறையில் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவேண்டும், பிறவி எதற்காக வந்தது, அதனுடைய " goal " என்ன என்பதையெல்லாம் தெரிந்து கொண்டு வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தினர்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே நாம் கீழே தான் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். " பர்த் கண்ட்ரோல் " இந்தியாவிலும் முடியாது, சைனுவிலும் முடியாது. நான் நன்ருகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கே " பாவர்டி " இருக்கிறதோ, எங்கே அதிக உணவு இல்லையோ, அங்கே தான் மனித உற்பத்தி ஜாஸ்தி, உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைவு. இது டாக்டர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இதை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. உணவு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமானல், அதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை அரசாங்கமும், மக்களும், மற்ற எல்லோரும் உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. விவசாயிகள் 95 சத விகிதம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிருர்கள். அதில் எவ்வளவு " அன்இகனுமிக் ஹோல்டிங்ஸ் "? இந்தப் பொருளாதார நிலையிலே அவர்களில் எத்தனை பேர் இந்த நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை நடத்த முடியும் ? 100-க்கு 5 பேர்கள் தான் ஏதோ உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்து அரசாங்கத் திற்கும் ஜனங்களுக்கும் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். அவர்கள் தர்மத்திற்குச் செய்யவில்லை. ஏதோ அதைத் தொழிலாக நடத்திக்கொண் டிருக்கிருர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ' கபாஸிடி ' இருக்கிறது, பணம் இருக் கிறது, பழைய காலத்தில் வந்தது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கொடுக் கிருர்கள். எல்லோரும் வேலை செய்யாமல் திறமையும் குறைந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது விவசாயத்தை எந்த விதத்தில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம் என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

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' விரோதத்தால் ' சொல்லவில்லே. உண்மையிலேயே எனக்கு விவசாயத்தி லும், கிராமத்திலும் கொஞ்சம் அனுபவம் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்திலும் கொஞ்சம் அனுபவம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மூன்றையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஏதாவது தகுதி இருந் தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். இல்லேயென்று விட்டுவிட்டால் அதன் பலனே நாம் எல்லோரும் அனுபவிப்போம்.

"அனிமல் ஹஸ்பண்டரி" (கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி) விவசாயத்திலே ரொம்ப முக்கியமானது. டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அதுபற்றிச் சொன்னுர்கள். அதிகமாக மாடுகளே உற்பத்தி செய்யாவிட்டால் நாடு அழிந்துவிடும். காரணம் டிராக்டர்களே வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. அதுவும் நிலத்துக்கு ' ஹீலிங் ' கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்பொழுது, மாடுகளே வைத்துக்கொண்டு தான் ஏதாவது விவசாயம் செய்யலாம். மாடுகள் உழவுக்கும் பிரயோஜனப்படுகின்றன. இறைப்புக்கும் பிரயோஜனப் படுகின்றன. ' இன்ஆர்கானிக் ' மென்யூர் போட்டால் அதில் ' வைடமின் ' இல்லே. "ப்ரோடின்" இல்லே. இதைப்பற்றி நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லியிருக் கிறுர்கள். ' ஆர்கானிக் மென்யூர் ' $\frac{3}{4}$ பங்கும், ' இன்ஆர்கானிக் மென்யூர் ' $\frac{1}{4}$ பங்கும் போடவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கிருமிகள் (' பாக்டீரியாக்கள் ') செத்துப்போய்விடும். நாக்குப்பூச்சிகள் வேலே செய்து செழிப்பு உண்டாக்கு கின்றன. கண்ணுக்குத் தெரியாமல் ஒரு அங்குலத்தில் கீழே 10 லட்சம், 20 லட்சம் பூச்சிகள் இருக்கும், அது லாபரட்ரியில் வேலே செய்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அவைகளெல்லாம் "இன்ஆர்கா னிக் மென்யூர்" போட்டால் செத்துவிடுகின்றன. 14 வருஷம் "இன் ஆர்கானிக் மென்யூர்" போட்டு அந்த நிலத்திலிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகும் தானியங்களேப் புறாக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்ததில் 100-க்கு 80 புறாக்கள் இறந்து விட்டன என்று பி. வி. நாத் அவர்களும், மகாரிஸன் அவர்களும் ரிப்போர்ட் டில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறுர்கள். அவைகளுக்கு 18 முதல் 25 சத விகிதம் "ஜெர்மி னேஷன் கபாஸிடி" இல்லே. 1916–18-ல் நடந்ததைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் அப்பொழுது அதை "பப்ளிஷ்" செய்தார்கள். திரும்பவும் அதை "பப்ளிஷ்" செய்யவில்லே. ஆகவே "இன்ஆர்கானிக்" உரத்தைக்கொண்டு நாம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்று நினைத்தால் அது தவறு. இதை 'ஹெல்த் டிபார்ட்மெண்டும்', விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டும்' கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். ' அனிமல் ஹஸ்பண்டரி ' விஷயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பால் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். பால் மனிதனுக்கு மிகவும் இன்றியமையாதது. தாயின் கர்பத்திலேயே பால் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனுல் இந்தக் காலத்து நாகரிகத் தாய்மார் கள் பால் கொடுப்பதில்லே.

Sri P. T. RAJAN : இருந்தால்தானே கொடுப்பதற்கு ?

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : இருந்தால்கூட அழகு கெட்டுப்போய்விடும் என்று கொடுப்பதில்லே. பசுக்களேக் காப்பாற்றி வளர்க்க வேண்டும். 'வாழ்க அந்தணர் ', 'வாழ்க பசுக்கள் ' என்று பாடிவிட்டால் போதாது. பசுக்களே அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளே எடுக்க வேண்டும். பசுக்களிலுள்ள ரகங்களே ' அப்க்ரேட் ' பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் சொல்கின்றன. ஆனுல் இங்கே இருப்பவையோ ' ஸப்-க்ரேட் ' பசுக்கள் தான். சென்னே நகரத்தில் கன்றுகள் எல்லாம் அழிகின்றன. இதை அரசாங்கமும் கவனிப்பதில்லே, கார்ப்பொரேஷனும் கவனிப்பதில்லே. இதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் கொண்டு வரலாம். பசுக்களேயும் கன்றுகளேயும் நன்ருக வளர்ப்பவர்களுக்கு மட்டுமே பால், அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பொருள்களே வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு லேஸென்ஸ் கொடுக்கலாம். ' மில்கிங் ஷெட்ஸ் ' அமைத்து, சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் முன்னிலேயில் பால்காரர்கள் பால் கறப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். சென்னேயில் சாக்கடைக் கழிவு ஜலத்தில் நான்கு இடங்களிலாவது ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் ஆயிரம் ஏக்கரில் fodder உற்பத்திக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். நான் முதன் மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது, இதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யச் சொன் னேன். பத்து வருஷங்களில் 4,000 ஏக்கர்களே மட்டுமே இந்தத் திட்டத்தின்

6th March 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கீழ் புல் வளர்க்கக் கொண்டுவரலாமென்று திட்டம். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நன்றாக நிறைவேற்றினால், பசுக்களுக்கு நல்ல புல் உணவு கிடைப்பதற்கு வகை செய்தவர்களாவோம். மதுரையில் 200 எக்கர்களில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இப்போது அவர்களுக்கு எக்கருக்கு ரூ. 1,250 நிகர வருமானம். இன்னும் பல எக்கர்களில் இதைக் கொண்டுவரலாம். அங்கே 100 எக்கர் பாயும் சர்க்கடை ஜலம் இப்போதும் வீணாக இருக்கிறது.

மேலும், கன்றுகளை மிகவும் நன்றாக வளர்ப்பவர்களுக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் பரிசுகள் வழங்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் புலால் உண்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, நாம் எல்லோரும் என்ன செய்கிறோம்? நாம் கன்றுகளைச் சாப்பிடுகிறோம். நாம் காலையில் குடிக்கும் காப்பி கன்று ஆகும். பால்காரர்கள் கன்றுகளின் நலனைக் கொஞ்சங் கூடக் கவனிக்காமல் பாலைப் பசுவிடமிருந்து ஏராளமாகக் கறக்கிறார்கள். கன்றுகள் இதனால் சாகின்றன. அதைத் தடுக்கச் சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தார் 'டெய்ரி பார்ம்ஸ்' அமைக்க வேண்டும்; பசுக்களின் தீவனத்திற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பாசன வசதியுள்ள இடங்களில் தீவனப் பயிர்களை வளர்க்கலாம். அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்பவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் சன்மானம் கொடுக்கலாம். இப்போது ஜில்லாக்களில் பால் அபிவிருத்தி கூட்டுறவு சொஸைடிகள் காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் போதுமான அளவில் புல் உற்பத்தி செய்ய பிரயத்தினம் செய்யவில்லை.

விவசாயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஜப்பானிய விவசாய முறை கையாளப்படுகிறது. விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்வதில்லை. ரோடு ஓரங்களிலுள்ள வயல்களில் மட்டும் விவசாயிகள் செய்ததைத் தாங்கள் செய்ததாக போர்டுகள் தொங்கவிட்டு அநேக இடங்களில் காட்டச் செய்கிறார்கள். மந்திரிகளும் அதிகாரிகளும் ரோடில் காரில் போகும்போது, அவர்களுக்கு அது தெரிய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அந்த இடங்களை மட்டும் அவர்கள் கவனித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி வேலை செய்பவர்களின் சம்பளத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் இப்போது 30 ரூபாய் உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவிற்கும் ஒரு விவசாய டிமான்ஸ்டிரேட்டர் இருக்கிறார். இப்போது உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரும் இளைஞர்கள் உண்மையாக உழைக்கும் மனப்பான்மை கொண்டவர்களாக இல்லை. 5.40 p.m

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: 'அரசாங்கத்தார் எங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நிவாரணமளிக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்' என்று அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எனக்குக் கடிதம் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

***Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR:** அவர்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், திட்டங்களுக்கு என்ன பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும் பிரயோஜனம் ஏற்படாது. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு 'யூனிட் ஆப் வர்க்' நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். 'செர்டிபிகேட் ஆப் மெரிட்' பேரில் அவர்களுக்கு 'இன்க்ரிமெண்ட்ஸ்' கொடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இருக்கிற வேலையில் 1/5 பங்கு வேலையைக் கூட இப்போது உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் செய்வதில்லை. இவர்களுடைய சம்பளங்களுக்கும் சர்க்காரின் திட்டங்களுக்கும் யார் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்? மக்கள் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். உபாத்தியாயர் தொகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த 5–6 அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் உபாத்தியாயர்களின் குறைகளைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பள உயர்வு வேண்டுமென்றும் பேசினார்கள். இவர்களுடைய சம்பளங்களுக்காகவெல்லாம் வரிப் பணம் கொடுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களைப்பற்றி யார் பேசினார்கள்? விவசாயி எவ்வளவோ வரிப்பணம் கொடுக்கிறான். மக்கள் விழித்துக்கொண்டால், நாம் எல்லோரும் வீழ்ந்துவிடுவோம். தொண்ணூற்றைந்து சதவிகித மக்கள் வரிப் பணம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு, குறைந்த பட்சத் தேவைகள் கூடப் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேரடி வரி

விதிப்பின்படியும், மறைமுக வரிவிதிப்பின்படியும் ஒவ்வொருவனும் இன்றைக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் வரியாகக் கொடுக்கிருன் என்றும், ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கும் வரிப் பணம் போக மீதி எவ்வளவு பணம் கிடைக்கிறது என்றும் கணக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிறேன். அந்தக் கணக்கு என்னிடம் இருக்கிறது. இப்போது என்.ஜீ.ஓக்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையை அரசாங்கத்தார் அளித்திருக்கிருர்கள். ஏராளமாக வரிப் பணம் கொடுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன செய்தார்கள்? சமூகத்தில் பெரும்பான்மை ஏழைப் பிரிவினரை புறக்கணித்துவிட்டு மற்ருெரு பிரிவினரையே கவனித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தங்கள் ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தினுர்கள். அதைப் பார்த்த ராஜ்ய அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் தங்கள் சம்பளத்தையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் தங்கள் ஊழியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திவிடுகிருர்கள். நம்மைக் கலந்தாலோசிக்காமல் அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு எப்படிச் செய்யலாம் என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதை நாம் கண்டிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரே ஊரில் இரு அரசாங்கங்களின் ஊழியர்களும் வேலை பார்க்கிருர்கள். ஒருவன் 20 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கும்போது பக்கத்திலிருப்பவன் அதே வேலைக்கு 40 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறன். இதையெல்லாம் குறித்து யாராவது ' ரிட் பெடிஷன் ' போட்டால், அரசியல் சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். இம்மாதிரி இதுவரையில் ஐந்து அல்லது ஆறு தடவைகள் மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டது.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : அரசியல் சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைத்தால் போச்சு.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : இது ' டிஸ்கிரிமினேஷன் '. அதைச் செய்யக்கூடாது. இவ்வளவு வரி கொடுத்தும், திரும்பவும் விவசாய வருமான வரிக்கு எந்த விதத்தில் ' ஜஸ்டிபிகேஷன் ' இருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. நான் கூட முன்பு அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கும்பொழுது நினைத்தேன். ' பேஸிக் ' வரியைக் குறைத்து அதற்கு மேலே விவசாய வருமான வரி போடவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தேன். ' லாண்டு ரெவின்யூவைக் ' Codify செய்து ' கன்ஸாலிடேட் ' பண்ண வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தேன். அப்பொழுது அவகாசம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற அமைச்சர் இதைக் கவனிப்பார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது நிலத்திற்கு ' ஸீலிங் ' ஒரு பக்கம், மறு பக்கத்தில் விவசாய வருமான வரி, இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் டீசல் எண்ணெய்க்கு அதிக வரி, கரண்டுக்கு ஸர்சார்ஜ், ' மினிமம் சார்ஜ் ' இவைகளையெல்லாம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு உற்பத்தியை எப்படி அதிகமாக்க முடியும் ? ' காஸ்ட் ஆப் கல்டிவேஷன் ' எவ்வளவு ? எல்லாம் அவர்கள் தலையில் தான் வந்து விழுகிறது. காரணம் அவர்களிடம் கண்ட்ரோல் இல்லை. எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்துகொண்டு, செய்யமாட்டேன் என்று சொன்னுல் அப்பொழுது தெரியும். அவர்கள் பரந்து இருப்பதால், அவர்களை ஏமாற்ற முடிகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமானுல், இவைகளையெல்லாம் யோசித்துத் தகுந்தபடி எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்யவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி உபத்திரவத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டு, எப்படி உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க முடியும் ? மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் கூட கொடுத்த அரிசியை நிறுத்திவிட்டது. ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் சரியாக எழுதிச் சண்டை பிடித்திருக்கவேண்டும். ரெவின்யூ இலாகா கொடுத்த தவருன புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தான் இப்படி ஆகிவிட்டது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சரியாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. நான் அரசாங்கத்தில் இல்லாததால், எனக்கு அவ்வளவாக ' பெஸிலிடீஸ் ' இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் எனக்குள்ள ' பெஸிலிடீஸை ' வைத்துக்கொண்டு நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அந்தப் புள்ளி விவரம் தவருனது என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எல்லோரும் நல்ல முறையிலே வாழ ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். நான் அதிக நேரம் பேசிவிட்டேன் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். (ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் : இன்னும் 10 நிமிஷங்கள் இருக்கின்றன.)

6th March 1958]

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : நீங்களும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்துவிடலாமே ?

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : அது வேறு விஷயம். இந்த 'பட்ஜட்டிலே' 'சோஷல் சர்விஸ்', 'விமன் வெல்பேர்' என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதற்கெல்லாம் என்ன 'அல்லாட்மெண்டு', எவ்வளவு 'ப்ரொவிஷன்' என்பது தெரியவில்லை. கதரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், பூஜ்யம் வைத்திருக்கிறது. 'டாட்ஸ்' வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அநேக விஷயங்களில் சரிவர விவரங்கள் தரப்படவில்லை. அது வேறு டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக நடந்தாலும் கூட அதன் விவரங்களை எடுத்து என் இங்கே போட வில்லை ? தெரிய வேண்டாமா ? கதருக்கு ரூ. லக்ஷம் செலவு என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது பற்றி இங்கே ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருடத் திட்டத்தில் "டாட்ஸ்" போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் எவ்வளவு 'அல்லாட்மெண்டு', 'ப்ரொகிரஸ்' எவ்வளவு ஆயிற்று என்ற விவரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டு என்று அதற்காக அநேக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்யமுடியவில்லை. அவர்கள் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் வேலை செய்வதில்லை. முன்பு ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் ஒரு ஜில்லா போர்டு இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு பிர்காவுக்கும் ஒரு போர்டு ஏற்படப் போகிறது. இந்த முறையில் ஊழியர் செலவு அதிகம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. 'சோஷல் எஜுகேஷன் ஆபீஸர்' என்று 10, 15 பேர்களைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இரண்டு செக்ஷனாக வேலை செய்கிறது. ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு செக்ஷன், மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒரு செக்ஷன். ஒவ்வொருவரும் 3, 4 உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் போடுகிறார்கள். கதர், கிராமத் தொழில்கள், அம்பர் சர்க்கா என்றெல்லாம் பலவித டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அதையெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்த்துச் சரியாக வேலை செய்வதில்லை.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : சம்பளம் கிடைக்கிறது.

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : ஏதோ நடக்கிறது. இதற்கு நான் யாரையும் குறை கூறவில்லை. ஆனால் 'கன்ஸ்டிரக்டிவாகச்' சொல்லு கிறேன். எல்லாம் 'அன்வீல்டியாக' இருக்கிறது. யாரையும் குற்றம் சொல்லிப் பயன் இல்லை. குற்றம் 'பார்டியிடம்' இருக்கிறது, ஜனங்களிடம் இருக்கிறது, அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் இருக்கிறது, அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களிடம் இருக்கிறது, எல்லோரிடத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. பொது ஜனங்கள் ஒன்றிலும் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் சுயநலம் (selfishness) தான் மேலோங்கி இருக்கிறது. இம்முறையில் நடப்பதா 'ப்ரொகிரஸிவ்' நேஷன் ? இம்மாதிரி நடந்தால் எப்படி ப்ரொகிரஸாகும் ? உலகத்திலே எல்லோரும் மேலே சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் கீழே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். மற்றவர்கள் 'ஸ்பட்னிக்' என்றெல்லாம் பறக்கவிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் அவர்களைப்போல் 5 மடங்கு வேலை செய்தால்தான் அவர்களுக்குச் சமமாக முன்னேற முடியும். நாம் இப்பொழுது 5 மடங்கு கீழே இருக்கிறோம். விவசாயத்திலிருந்து அரசாங்க ஊழியர் வரையிலும் இப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் கோடிக் கணக்கில் செலவு நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. மைனர் கையில் அகப்பட்ட பணம் மாதிரி தான். வருடாவருடம் குறைந்தது 10 முதல் 20 கோடி ரூபாய் வீணடிக்கப்படுகிறது. இவர்களைக் கடவுள்தான் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். ஏதோ அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்ற எண்ணமில்லை. ஆனால் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும் அதிகமாக அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு ' ஏழைகளுடைய பணத்தைத் தானே நாம் பெறுகிறோம், ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக் கிறோம்' என்ற எண்ணம் வரவேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையில் போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தால், காந்தி அடிகள் வந்தால் கூட ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. 5-50 p.m.

Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : அதனால்தான் அவர் போய்விட்டார்.

[6th March 1958

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : திறமையின்மை அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது. இம்மாதிரி இருந்தால் நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியாது. தொழில்கள் 'த்ரைவ்' ஆகவில்லை. தொழிற்சாலைகள் பரந்த முறையில் கிராமங்களில் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். எல்லாம் ஒரே இடத்தில் நகரங்களில் குவியக்கூடாது. நகரங்களெல்லாம் அதிகமாக நரகங்களாக ஆகக்கூடாது. அப்படி இருந்தால், ஒருவிதமான முன்னேற்றமும் ஏற்படாது. வசதியில்லாத இடத்தில் தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அங்கே பால், சாணி, எரு, முட்டை, கறிகாய் என்று பல பேர்களுக்குப் பிழைக்க வழி ஏற்படும். படிக்காதவர்கள் அதிகமாக வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் பற்றி இந்த சபையிலும் சரி, அந்த சபையிலும் சரி, யாரும் பேசுவது கிடையாது. இதையெல்லாம் நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நாட்டிற்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காக நாம் சட்ட சபைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம். நமக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்துகொள்ளுவதற்காக வரவில்லை. நமக்கு அதிகமாக லைசென்ஸ் கிடைக்கும் என்பதற்கு மட்டும் நாம் இங்கு வரவில்லை. மற்றவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதற்காகத் தான் நாம் எல்லோரும் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நினைத்துத் தகுந்த முறையிலே பாரபட்சம் இல்லாமல் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். எங்கே அதிகத் தொந்தரவு இருக்கிறது, எங்கே ஏழ்மை இருக்கிறது, எங்கே அறியாமை இருக்கிறது, எங்கே செல்வம் குவிந்திருக்கிறது, எங்கே வேண்டியது கூட இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது, எந்த இடத்தில் அதிகமாகச் சேவை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதையெல்லாம் நாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்துத் தொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயம், கோசம்ரக்ஷணை, கைத்தொழில், கிராமபுனருத்தாரணம், கதர், முதலிய துறைகளில் அதிகமாகக் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்த வேண்டும். நமது அமைச்சர்கள் ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் செய்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடத்திலும் அவர்களே நேரில் பார்க்க முடியாது. அதற்கான திட்டத்தை வகுத்துக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கங்கே இருப்பவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நாடு முற்போக்கில் போகாமல், பிற்போக்கில் தான் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கும். நம்முடைய திட்டங்களுக்காக 4,000 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்திருக்கிறோம், ஆனால் நமக்குப் பலன் கிடைத்திருப்பது ரூ. 280 கோடி தான் இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மற்றத் தொகை வீணாகத் தான் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும். உலகத்திலிருக்கும் நிலைமை இப்பொழுது அப்படி இருக்கிறது. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் நமக்கு அருள் புரிந்து உள்ளே இருந்து தூண்டி நாமும் நன்றாக நடந்துகொண்டு, தகுந்த முறையிலே அறியாமை, ஏழ்மை இவைகளைப் போக்கி உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரித்து சுபிட்சமாக வாழவேண்டும் என்று பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம் அமைச்சர்கள் ஏதோ செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் செய்யலாம் என்பதற்குத்தான் சொன்னேன். அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்தில் இருந்தால் போதாது. உத்தரவுகள் என்ன ஆயிற்று என்பதையும் கொஞ்சம் இங்கிருந்து கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் தொந்தரவு, உபத்திரவம் எனக்குத் தெரியும். 'அவன் கூப்பிட்டால் போனீர்களே, நான் கூப்பிட்டால் மட்டும் வரக்கூடாதா' என்று பார்ட்டிக்காரர்கள் தொந்தரவு செய்வது எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் 10 நாட்களாவது இங்கிருந்து உத்தரவுகள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டனவா, 'எபிஷியன்ஸி' இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்து சேவை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it looks as though the States of the Indian Union have been reduced to the level of local bodies. We are not at all autonomous in any of our activities though we want to become free in every way. Take, for instance, taxation. It looks as though the Centre is the taxing authority. Some doles are being given to us from time to time, and we depend on the doles practically for everything. Instead of

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the sales tax, they want to introduce an excise duty on sugar, tobacco and the like and we may get about three crores of rupees. Other items also are likely to be in their list and we may get a little more. What is it that we lose in its place? We lose our incentive. We begin to play a subordinate role in the administration of our own affairs. It looks as though the local Government are in the position of a modern landowner who collects a little rent out of the doles given to him by his tenant. That is the position.

Sir, coming to capital expenditure, for power development and irrigation we have totally to depend on the whims and fancies of the Planning Commission and the Central Government. This type of centralisation will be disastrous in course of time. It will recoil on our own heads unless we set our house in order. I put forward a very strong plea for decentralisation of power. The Centre has practically become a unitary form of Government in the fullest sense of the term. This cannot go on for long. It may go on well so long as the present Prime Minister is there due to his personality and other things. Cracks have taken place in the Indian Union, viz., in the Kerala State. The crack is likely to extend to Tamil Nad in the near future.

Sri P. T. Rajan: God forbid . . .

* Dr. A. Sreenivasan: Another crack is likely to take place in places occupied by the Maharashtrians. The next crack will be in West Bengal and the Punjab simultaneously. Then the so-called Central Government will be manned only by those people who have got a tribal instinct—Hindi-speaking people have a tribal instinct. You may think that I am an astrologer. But I do not believe in astrology. Taking the recent events into consideration, I feel that it is not possible for any Government to keep us together when there are so many differences. The only method of controlling our sub-continent will be to decentralise power. The Centre should have control over the Defence or External Affairs and things like that. There must be complete provincial autonomy, and Tamil Nad has got its own possibilities and problems which are very peculiar. The Andhra State has got its own problems. No two States have got the same type of problems. Probably for certain purposes, it is all right. A federation will be a much better thing for our mentality. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: A confederation.) It is a Union. It is not a federation, because members of the federation must be independent. I think ere long they will meet with their nemesis, unless the Party in power tries to understand the mentality of various peoples that inhabit this sub-continent and come to some sort of understanding. They cannot be in power always. Somebody else may come into power, and there may be conflicts between the Centre and the State. In order to avoid all these things, it is better that we become thoroughly autonomous in all matters except Defence and External Affairs.

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To me the presentation of the State Budget looks as though it is a sort of annual ceremoney, which has to be gone through, whether we like it or not. The people who direct the ceremony are at Delhi (the High Priest) and the worldly wise priests of the local Government perform the ceremony. (Sri P. T. Rajan : No, no). What is it that is left to us? We have got land revenue, stamps, and a few other things. The major items of revenue are in the hands of the Centre, like income-tax, estate duty, and what not. It is something like this. One person asks another, ' You get some
6 p.m. beaten rice from your house; I get some chaff from my house; we will mix them together and then we will blow the chaff and share the beaten rice '. It is high time that the people of this State, instead of losing their heads in patriotism, tried to understand their own interests and consolidated their position by trying to get as much power as possible from the Centre. If we do not do this in time, we will regret it at our leisure, and that day is not far off, unless we set our house in order now.

Then, I come to taxation. Though I am not an expert in taxation matters, I can say that I was once an agriculturist. I was wise enough to get rid of my land. (Laughter.) Because, even then there was this labour trouble. I was a wise man, as they say. Already the position of the landholder is very precarious. This agricultural income-tax will affect both the big and the small landholders. A greater portion of the income of the big landlord has been cut off. He has to get only forty per cent of the yield. Everything has been done with political ends in view and not because the Government want to do justice to the worker or the tenant. Out of this forty per cent, the landholder has not only to pay land revenue but also this agricultural income-tax. Is this an indirect method of asking the landowner to quit with grace, so that it may lighten the troubles of the Party in power and they may dispose of the lands as they like? I think there is not much difference between the Communists and the Congress Government in this respect. If I am given the option between two things, namely, whether I should be killed inch by inch or I should sit on the electric chair and die immediately, I would prefer to die on the electric chair to being killed inch by inch. This is what the Congress is doing. The Communist comrade is in charge of the electric chair. Any day I prefer the electric chair. A man nowadays has no mental peace at all. Most men have become shaky in their health. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : You are welcome to make your choice.) (Laughter.) Nemesis will surely overtake the Government. The Government are trying to rob the clothes of the ryot, and they are not going to allow the Government to do so. They will see that they are not robbed further. The difference between the Communists and the Congress is very little. One man says that he is going to kill his opponent inch by inch and the other man says that he is going to kill his enemy by electrocution. Any day death by electrocution is much better than being killed inch by inch. The latter is what the Party in power does.

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What did the Congress Party do during the regime of the British? Each Party has got its own technique of consolidating its position. The Party leaders went to businessmen and collected large sums of money for the Party and said, 'Oh; we want to drive the British out.' What did the businessman think? He thought that he was going to get into his hands the business from the Britisher. Now he is shown the exit. The Party kicked the ladder by which they got up. In the last elections they told the tenants, 'We will do everything for you. We will pay you sixty per cent. You can have the whole thing in course of time. But little by little we will completely annihilate the landholder'. Now, what is the position of the landholder? The landholder has been liquidated, or at least is about to be liquidated. What next is the question. Is there anybody else to be liquidated? This is a very peculiar technique which the Party in power has developed. That is, one should kick the ladder by which one rose.

I do not want to talk about the price of diesel oil, because I know that it is likely to be accepted by the bus and lorry-owners to a certain extent. I do not know whether the Government will put their foot down in order to prevent the increase of fares.

I now come to the industrial policy of the Government. Of course, the Government say that the Neyveli Project is coming up and that then there is the soda ash plant, etc. In this connection, I would like to tell the Hon. the Leader of the House one thing about iron ores in Salem about which I have got some personal knowledge. A friend of mine, who is a metallurgist, says that the iron ore of the magnet type, by a process of electrolysis, is reduced to fine iron, and that this is a very costly process. We will not be able to compete with the iron business magnates of North India, where they have got the open hearth. We come to the position of Sweeden. Sweeden is a small country and their position is the same as ours. Instead of using the superior type of iron for structural purposes, we can use it for hard purposes like making fine instruments for which we want very strong steel. When magnetic iron ore is reduced to steel, it becomes very hard and very useful. Therefore, instead of wasting our energies on the manufacture of structural things, it is better that we concentrate our attention on finer instruments which will be very good. We can complete fairly with Sweeden and Switzerland in very many respects.

About handlooms, people have been talking much. I think we are in a vicious circle so far as the handlooms are concerned. At no time can we expect the handlooms to compete with mills. We have got a large number of people in our State who have to live on handlooms only. Therefore, it will be our bounden duty to help to market the handloom products. I think the whole problem has arisen due to our inability to market what is wanted by the customer. We have to take the taste of the market into account and manufacture such things as will sell easily in foreign markets. 6–10 p.m.

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We cannot manufacture towels and ask people somewhere else to take them. In this connection, I would request the Government to consider a suggestion of mine for what it may be worth. If I were a businessman, I would exploit the natural tendencies of certain sections of our community. Take, for instance, the Sindhis. They have settled all over the world. They are excellent salesmen in cloth. If we take that community into confidence, they will do the salesmanship for our handloom clothes. That will go a long way in popularizing our products.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They will make profits.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I think most of them are Gujaratis.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I suppose no cry of North Indian domination will be raised, if the suggestion is accepted.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I say, everybody has got a slogan. The Congress has got its slogans. The Dravida Kazhagam has got slogans. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has got slogans. Everybody has got a slogan. It is his bread and butter. As dispassionate people, we must study this problem. There are some weavers who belong to the Dravia Munnetra Kazhagam also. Even the buyer here cannot stand in the way of our handloom clothes being sold to other countries, even South Africa. (Sri V. V. Ramaswami : There are a large number of weavers in the Kazhagam.) Then, Sir, I shall leave this matter here.

During the last meeting of the Council, the Hon. the Minister for Health gave an assurance that he was going to integrate the Public Health and Medical branches. I do not know why the integration has not taken place so far. Perhaps, the Minister may say that certain unforeseen circumstances have cropped up preventing such integration. The other day, an hon. Member was saying that there was not enough personnel for the Public Health services. Why is it so? If we go into the genesis of the separation of the Medical Department from the Public Health Department, we will find that it was done for political reasons. Before the Justice Party came to power, the Surgeon-General was also the Director of Public Health.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : By whom was separation made?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It was the Raja of Panagal that did it for political reasons.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : I would like to be enlightened on those reasons.

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : There is not much time before me. I will come to your room and tell you a lot of things about it.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Thank you.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : The House must know the reasons.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It is a long chapter. Let us not waste our time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You explain it.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The then Surgeon-General was not *persona grata* with the Party in power. There was a European officer, one Major Russel, in the Health Service and he wanted to rise in revolt against the Surgeon-General. He was able to win over the Raja of Panagal to his side. I could give chapter and verse to the whole episode. Ever since, these two departments have remained separate.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Was he a Justice Party man?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It suited the Justice Party also to do it.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : What was the political sequence?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I was political patronage. Loss of useless people were given jobs.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The House will be thankful if you go over to the next subject. (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I have got certain documents in my possession.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may change the subject now. (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I wanted to avoid the whole controversy but you asked me to explain. (Laughter.) The only solution to the problem is to integrate the two services. You must do it at once, if you are honest about what you are saying. We have not got enough of people either for the Medical Services or, in a greater degree, for the Health Services. The pay is not attractive enough. In West Bengal, they are started on Rs. 300. The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham said that in Andhra they were paying more. Can we expect a fellow who has spent rupees 10,000 to be satisfied with a pittance of Rs. 200? Even a labourer is able to get so much. You cannot expect a young man to live on air and water. Of course, I admit that the State has contributed something to his study. I suggest the Government

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integrate the services and make it incumbent on every Civil Assistant Surgeon, who enters service newly, to undergo training in Public Health for six months and to be prepared to be posted as Health Officer for some time. There will then be no difficulty at all. Also, you must pay these people increased salaries and deprive them of their private practice. An ordinary Civil Assistant Surgeon is entitled to private practice but a Health Officer is not, notwithstanding the fact that he has got the additional qualification of B.S.SC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He gets better pay.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : After all, it is a pittance of Rs. 100.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Oh!

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In private practice, if he is a bit careful he can make a thousand rupees.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What about a physician?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Civil Assistant Surgeon includes, both. That is the nomenclature used by the Government. We must turn over a new leaf in our approach to this question. Unless integration is immediately made, there will be a lot of trouble and it will have its own repercussions on the Administration also.

The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham spoke the other day about rural medical relief. It is neither rural nor medical relief. All
6-20 p.m. the dilapidated, old people with one and a half feet in the grave are rural medical practitioners. There is no doctor in the dispensary. If there is a doctor, there is no drug. If there is a drug, the doctor has no brains to use it. (Laughter.) I have visited some of these. That is why I am saying this. Unless we increase the pay of the doctors and make it incumbent upon them to serve in the rural areas for at least one or two years, there is no salvation. Also, there is no use of posting raw graduates. They must have at least five years' experience. They must be in a position to improvise things in an emergency and attend on cases. Whatever be the difficulty, one can survive for a year or two in rural surroundings. In the olden days, there was, what was called Agency duty or Jail duty. Every person should work in a jail or in an Agency area if he should earn his increment.

There is also another thing. The products of the College of Integrated Medicine are good neither in the western nor in the eastern system. They are something which I am not able to describe. They do not have training either in the Western system of medicine or in the Eastern system of medicine. They must be trained in one or the other system. Even after five years of training in the Medical College, people find themselves quite

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inadequate in the matter of training. Now, this sort of mingling the two is very bad; it is not either in the interest of the Government or in the interest of the public. Anyhow, it has been done and there is no use of crying over spilt milk (Laughter). To relieve unemployment, send them to the rural areas. Just as we have earmarked certain kinds and varieties of cloth for the handlooms and the mills, some people should be earmarked for the rural areas. The people coming out of the College of Integrated Medicine might be sent to the rural areas and the problem of rural health would be solved to some extent.

Then, I come to the Electricity Department. There was an old contract between the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and the consumers before it was nationalised. It was that the consumers would be supplied a certain voltage. Now, there is a definite fall in voltage of units used by householders. The lights are dim and the fans do not go fast. At a meeting in Chingleput which the Hon. the Minister for Electricity also attended, it was very dark and they wanted to switch on the lights; the lamps glowed something like glowworms and the filament inside was visible. If the filament inside was visible, it meant low voltage. I, therefore, put it to the Government when the voltage is not maintained according to the old contract—there was a contract between the Electric Supply Corporation and the consumers—there is no justification for maintaining the same old rate. In addition, they are now collecting an electricity surcharge also. In fairness, I ask whether this is correct. The Hon. the Leader of the House said the other day that the Government would be fair to everybody when there was competition between private owners of buses plying between Thiruvottiyur and Madras. I want him and the Government to be fair to us also. When the voltage is not properly maintained, they want to levy a surcharge for inefficiency. Therefore, I plead very strongly that as they are not supplying the proper voltage, they should give up this surcharge. That alone will be very fair. Another thing. This voltage cannot be maintained if you go on extending electricity to villages, because you cannot maintain the proper voltage. Therefore, it will be no good doing that, though it may serve the Government as a good piece of propaganda. It is not likely to be of any use to the people.

The last subject I should like to touch upon is the Small Savings Scheme. It has come to our knowledge that there is a considerable amount of harassment by officers engaged in the collection for the Small Savings Scheme. Even during the last War, when collections were made for the War Fund, the officials were rather careful and when complaints were made, they were taken serious notice of. When large amounts are asked to be collected by the local officials, they put all sorts of pressure on the people and one person had actually to borrow money at 9½ per cent to contribute Rs. 500 to the Small Savings Scheme. This

is a very sad tale. I hope the Government will be pleased to issue proper instructions to their officials not to harass people in order to make collections for this Small Savings Scheme.

Thank you very much, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this stage of the discussion and at this hour, I seek your indulgence to make a very few observations in regard to certain comments made by some of the hon. Members, particularly the comment made by the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai with reference to the food production targets and with reference to achievements under the food production programme. Sir, the much-respected hon. Member spoke in all sincerity and earnestness. Just a little while ago, he spoke with full of feelings; and Government will certainly go into some of the points raised by the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar with all respect and deference due to him. The hon. Lady Member spoke in an exhaustive way this time (laughter) and we all listened to her very pleasant speech profitably and if I do not make any reference to some of the points to which she did call the attention of the Government, let her not misunderstand that I have not taken note of those very useful suggestions made by her. I only propose to refer to certain observations made by the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai.

He did warn the Government, Sir, against complacency in the matter of food production programme. I assure him that we are equally anxious that there should be no kind of complacency in this matter. But the target under the Second Plan has been fixed at 12·79 lakhs of tons. Whether it is adequate or not is a different question. Even if it is considered quite adequate for the State, I can assure the hon. Member that I shall not for my part rest content, even when we reach in this State the target of 12·79 lakhs of tons by the end of the Second Plan period. (Hear, hear.) But while assessing the requirements of the State, I am unable to agree with him that we should provide for an average consumption per head of 22 oz. of rice. Sir, that is too much for anyone to consume and if people should be encouraged and enabled to consume only rice and over-eat that, that will not be in the interests of the people themselves. (Laughter.) We must see that people restrict their food requirements to what eminent doctors would prescribe as the quantity that should be eaten by all persons.

When we work out the average, we take into account the children, the adults and all people. The hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai said that this average of 16 oz. was not adequate. Sir, I think it is quite adequate and we must encourage people to take to something else, but rice. In addition to rice, they must eat something more. It is an unsatisfactory practice in the rural areas where people eat particularly rice, and rice only in bulk. We must encourage them to eat more fruits, vegetables, milk and so on.

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Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : How could they afford them?

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We must make them available to them. Apart from it, it is my idea that along with rice, they must be encouraged to eat some wheat also and that they must include wheat also in their food menu. There has been some prejudice against wheat, because it is grown in the North. (Laughter.) In fact, some hon. Members in the other House made mention about it. When we advocate eating of wheat, they state that it is all in the interests of the wheat-growers. That is a matter of fact. Even North India is not self-sufficient in wheat, and we have to import wheat. But there is no difficulty about importing wheat and the price has to be adjusted. 6-30 p.m.

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : There is one point to be noted here. An ordinary worker can take rice only, adding to it some salt and chilly. If it is wheat, he wants other things also to be added to it. Most of the people have not got the capacity to add them. Therefore, wheat cannot be taken as ordinary food. As it is, if rice is slightly fermented and a little salt and one chilly are added to it, a fellow can eat much of rice but not so wheat.

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Similarly, chapathy with some chutney can be taken. It will be quite good and quite nutritious. In this connection, I would like to mention to this House one thing. Sir, I happened to meet some of the political prisoners of the Kazhagam persuasion, when I visited some jails. They complained to me—in the jail half ragi and half rice or cholam are given—that they did not like ragi. I asked them whether it was not nutritious and whether it was not something in addition to rice. They said that they would prefer wheat to ragi or cholam. Therefore, the Government are now issuing instructions that wherever prisoners, whether political or not, prefer wheat to millets, wheat may be supplied in all our jails. That is only by the way. Now, there need not be any alarm or concern when we have worked to a target of 16 oz. per head. But even when we have attained this quantity of 12·79 lakhs of tons, I have said that I could not rest content. We have to guard ourselves against lean years and against failures of monsoon which do occur now and then. I shall not be satisfied, I can tell the hon. Member, even if we produce more than this target in order to guard ourselves against lean years. I am interested in our producers selling rice even outside the State. Not only that. I am interested in our producers producing a good surplus so that they might export rice to other countries. Formerly, rice was exported to other countries in our own marakalams. Formerly, there was a big trade in rice so far as Tanjore district is concerned, but it is not existing now. Those ports flourished because of the rice trade. Rice was exported formerly by sea. Therefore,

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we take every possible step to encourage the ryot, the peasant, to produce more even to the point of having a big surplus in the State. Several hon. Members expressed their concern about certain trends of legislation. But there are certain things which may become inevitable. Still, the only way out is that the ryot should go forward to increase the yield from his own land. Even when his holding becomes smaller, even when the cost of labour gets higher and even when the cost of cultivation goes higher, the only way is for him to increase the yield from his land and it is only in that way that he could make agriculture worth while. I am glad to tell the House that, in spite of the handicaps from which our ryots have been suffering, they have been responding beautifully and quite well to this intensive drive for increase of food production and they have been increasing the production of foodgrains.

In 1956–57 it has been assessed that 2·03 lakhs of tons of foodgrains were produced over and above what was produced before. For the year 1957–58 the target of additional production is 3·65 lakhs of tons. This is in spite of failures of monsoons to which reference has been made by the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar. In certain other areas where the monsoon had not failed, the production has increased. If in North Arcot and South Arcot districts crops were affected on account of failure of rains, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, in the Tanjore district crops were affected by excessive rains. But, in spite of that, we do expect a substantial increase in production although it won't come up to our original expectations.

Reference was made to the stopping of the supply of rice from the Centre. The Centre has been supplying rice only for the purpose of supplies to the fair price shops. So far as the City is concerned, during the last few months it was only the costly American rice that was available from the supplies from the Government of India and this rice was being sold in Madras City at 14 annas per measure whereas the price in the market was more or less the same or a little less. Therefore, if supply of this rice is stopped, I do not think that the people would be put to any kind of inconvenience or disadvantage. Although fair price shops have been available and Collectors have opened fair price shops and supplies were made to the fair price shops during the last few months. I may tell the House that in the districts of Salem and North Arcot which are fairly dry, which are not very fertile and where there are no deltaic areas, there have been no fair price shops at all. Although Collectors have been enabled to open fair price shops, no need was found for opening them, and I had no representations that people did want these fair price shops. But, now, after the samba harvest has begun, I have been going round and even in other areas there is no need for these shops. It is fairly certain that at present there will be no need for fair price shops and spoon-feeding. Of course, whenever any need is felt

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in any area in the State, the Government will take necessary steps to open fair price shops and in that event, there should be no difficulty in getting necessary supplies from the Centre.

The hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar spoke yesterday. He was wondering why rice should be permitted to be transported from Tanjore district to Kerala and why rice should be imported from Andhra to Madras. It was six months ago that a food zone was constituted comprising the Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore. Now, under the zonal restriction, no rice should go out of the zonal area to North India or to other States; nor could rice be imported into the zone from other States except through the Government of India. It is considered that even normally this zone will be self-sufficient, but still whenever rice is required in Kerala, the Government of India do take steps to give them the necessary supplies. Now, Sir, there must be this free movement of rice even within a few States. Hon. Members will certainly remember the days of stringent food control, control of movements, control of prices and so on. I do not think that anyone will wish that these controls should come back. The ryot should be free to produce and free to sell as he desires. That is what we aim at. Therefore, if it is suggested that the transport of rice to Kerala should be banned, that would mean some kind of control. In fact, some of the producers in the Tanjore district have represented to me some time back. With reference to the kuruvai crops, they express their anxiety that the transport of rice to Kerala should be banned. They say that this is largely and mainly sold in Kerala. If it is to be banned, they would be put to difficulty in disposing of the rice that they harvest. In Madras City there are people who are accustomed to Nellore rice. Then, why should it be banned? Of course, if 6-40 p.m. the neighbouring State is largely a deficit area and a large quantity of rice should be transported, then that would be a matter to be looked into. In fact, the Government of Kerala themselves, apart from the speculation indulged in by merchants, proposed to set up a machinery to purchase rice from Tanjore. But this Government expressed their dissent to the Government of India and with the approval of the Government of India, the proposal was dropped. Therefore, I would point out that no serious view need be taken about this reported transport of rice from one State to another. We have produced or are producing as much as this State requires for its consumption. But we have to guard ourselves against bad years. Now, it was pointed out that because the Government of India would not step in and give supplies, this State was put to difficulty. Sir, 2½ lakhs of tons of rice were transported from Madras State to Kerala and very little was got from Andhra Pradesh. From Kanyakumari district about 18,000 tons were transported to the neighbouring Kerala State. In spite of all that, there has been no scarcity. There has been no difficulty about the availability of rice all along. So, whatever might be the accuracy of the statistics to which I refer, there is this

hard fact that in spite of 2½ lakhs of tons having been transported by rail alone apart from that transported by lorry to Kerala, and very little having been got from Andhra, no scarcity of rice was felt. That would show that we have definitely increased food production.

Then, Sir, there is the question of prices. On the one hand, there are complaints about high prices. On the other hand, there is the worry about the fixation of minimum prices. We cannot have both the worries at the same time. The present worry is only about high prices. So, we need not worry about the other thing. Assurance has been given more than once that whenever the price of agricultural products goes below a certain level, there will be price support; the Government will then step in and take necessary action. Since 1952 there has been a downward trend in the price of rice. So, there need not be a great alarm about the prices. We hear complaints about prices—I hope I will not be mistaken when I say this—more in Houses like this than in other places. The cost of living has gone up. Correspondingly, the price of rice has also gone up. Of course, whenever there is a downward trend in prices, the producer gets worried. We have to look to the interests of the producer also. I, therefore, say that the price of rice in Madras is not very high. In 1952 when there was control of rice, the price was Rs. 13·85 per maund. In 1953, the price ranged between Rs. 22 and Rs. 24·50, in 1954 between Rs. 16 and Rs. 20·50, in 1955 between Rs. 13·75 and Rs. 17·75 and in 1956 between Rs. 14·69 and Rs. 20·83 per maund. In 1957 the price ranged between Rs. 17·50 and Rs. 19·83. Now this year in January and February 1958, the prices were Rs. 17·19 and Rs. 18·75 per maund. If you work out the average for the years 1953–55, it will be about Rs. 18·42 per maund.

Again, Sir, I would like you to compare the prices that are prevailing in this State with the prices in other States today. In Madras it is Rs. 18·29, in Andhra it is Rs. 17·00 per maund, in Bihar it is Rs. 22·25 per maund, in Bombay it is Rs. 22·00 per maund, in Kerala it is Rs. 19·00 per maund, in Uttar Pradesh it is Rs. 20·00 per maund and in West Bengal it is Rs. 24 per maund. Therefore, I say that we do take steps to see that the prices are not on the increase. My only panacea for increase in prices is more intensive drive for increased production. When production increases, prices will automatically come down.

Then, Sir, reference was made to the minor irrigation programme. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar also made reference to it. Apart from the bigger schemes referred to, we are paying attention to minor irrigation programme. We have done substantially so far. We have taken up the zamindari tanks, particularly in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli and other districts. These tanks have been set right. In the first place, there was the gap between the registered ayacut

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and the capacity of the tank. Bearing this in mind, schemes were framed and carried out. Over and above that, we are now taking up the new scheme of desilting of tanks. We have taken it up as an experimental scheme and our Chief Engineer feels quite confident about the prospects of the scheme. Therefore, we are extending the scheme to other districts also. The tube well scheme was taken up as a pilot scheme and we are now extending it to all areas which are suitable for it. The allotment under the minor irrigation programme has been raised to the maximum. We propose to spend about Rs. 80 lakhs under the minor irrigation programme. It does not mean that there is no more need for it. But our main handicap is the shortage of technical personnel. Therefore, Sir, taking into account the personnel that would be available, with all the strain that we can enforce, we have framed a programme, and we are carrying it out in full.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai pointed out that there was no reference in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Leader of the House to the law and order question. If no reference has been made to this question, it should not mean that we underestimate the importance of this question of preservation of law and order. (Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar : Thirty per cent increase in crimes.) Whatever we do by way of our food programme, whatever we do for food production, whatever we do to provide employment to the unemployed, whatever we do to raise the standard of living of the people, unless law and order is maintained, people cannot lead a happy life. I have seen and I have heard that even in very prosperous countries, which have been enjoying freedom for several years, this law and order question has all its importance, and there is need in those advanced countries, perhaps in proportion to the advance they have made, for having an effective machinery for the preservation of law and order. So, the Government are not unaware of its importance. The hon. Member said just now that there had been an increase in crime. It may look to us like that. wherever crimes occur and murders take place, we read about them in the newspapers. But when we look at the statistics, we come to know the real position. I have been enquiring of so many District Judges in the districts about this. My own impression is that crimes are not on the increase. 6-50 p.m.

Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : Please refer to 1956 Police Report.

* The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I speak of the present trend. Crimes are not on the increase. This morning my attention was drawn to the fact that in certain areas Prohibition offences and cotton betting offences had become less and that petty theft cases were on the increase. The number may increase, but it has not been prevailing on an alarmingly increased scale. But still, we have to see that crimes are put down and that law and order is perfectly maintained. There have been some unfortunate

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happenings in the past in certain areas. It is not for me to go into them again, and this House had full opportunities to discuss those happenings. It is very often a very difficult task which this machinery for the preservation of law and order—the Police—have to discharge. But they have been doing it fairly well. I must express my appreciation of the manner in which they have been tackling it in spite of the handicaps and in spite of the very difficult and delicate situations they have had to handle. But, at the same time, I can tell hon. Members that I am not unaware of complaints about certain excesses indulged in by the Police. Government do take a serious view of any excess that may be committed by any of the officers or men, and the Government have been very severely warning all those concerned that they must on no account go beyond the limits and indulge in any kind of excess, whereas at the same time they should use all their efficiency in detecting crimes properly and getting the offenders booked.

I just wanted to mention this lest the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai should think that we are again complacent about this matter and that we are not bestowing all the importance that should be bestowed on this important subject. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

IV.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 96. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 308, Revenue, dated 27th January 1958, regarding exemption of Co-operative Wholesale Stores and District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies from sales tax.* [Laid on the table under section 19 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).]

* 97. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4567, Revenue, dated 11th December 1957, regarding exemption of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions from payment of sales tax.* [Laid on the table of the House under section 19 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).]

* 98. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 183, Home, dated 24th January 1958, regarding reduction of court-fees on applications and petitions presented to the Board of Revenue, Madras, by Harijans.*

* Laid on the table on 5th March 1958.